

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 3

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

Real Force Behind "Women's" Anti Movement Uncovered

Societies Which Claim to Speak for Eighty Per Cent. of Women Received Eighty Per Cent. of Contributions in Home State from Men Representing Moneyed Interests

For the first time those anti-suffragists who claim to speak for women have been driven into the open. An unexpected hand has reached out to their banner which throughout the last campaign told every passer-by that "80 Per Cent. Of the Women Do Not Want the Vote" and torn it ruthlessly down. This destruction is not the work of a suffragist. The iconoclast is none other than the impartial Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Not only during the last campaigns but even now, in Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota and in the halls of Congress, a few women have presented themselves as the spokesmen of the "great body of women who do not want the ballot thrust upon them." They have steered a course distinct in the main from that of their discredited allies, the liquor and vice interests, but their purpose has been to make it appear that the majority of women were opposed. It was, however, constantly apparent to suffragists that there was a force behind this opposition that did not consist of women. Only the proof was lacking, and now that is here.

Of all the States in the Union, one has been the constant habitat of the anti-suffragists. Most of their literature, most of their money and a generous supply of their speakers have emanated from Massachusetts. Throughout the campaigns in Nevada, Montana, the Dakotas and Nebraska in 1914 it was "the women from Massachusetts" who were known as the women's opposition. Since a campaign was before the voters for the first time in Massachusetts last fall, therefore, an unusual opportunity was afforded to study this opposition on its own stamping-ground.

According to the laws of Massachusetts all organizations working either for or against suffrage were compelled, at the end of the campaign, to file all contributions and expenses, unless they were under \$20, with the Secretary of State. An analysis of the anti-suffrage contributions, just completed by the Woman's Journal, shows the following facts:

(1) By far the greater part of the anti-suffrage campaign fund was made up of personal contributions as distinct from fairs, rummage sales, dances, etc.

(2) Four-fifths of these personal contributions, or \$39,324, were made by men. Contributions amounting to only \$9,585, were made by women.

(3) The men's contributions came from 633 men, an average of \$62. a man.

(4) More than three-fifths of all the anti-suffrage contributions, \$31,695, came from 135 men alone, an average of \$235 a man.

There is only one conclusion that can be drawn from these facts: It is men, and not women, who are conducting the campaign against equal suffrage in this country under the guise of "women's anti-suffrage societies" and with a few women as pawns.

The people who claimed to speak for "eighty per cent. of

the women" received 80 per cent. of their contributions from men.

Furthermore, it was not men in general that financed the anti-suffrage campaign. One hundred

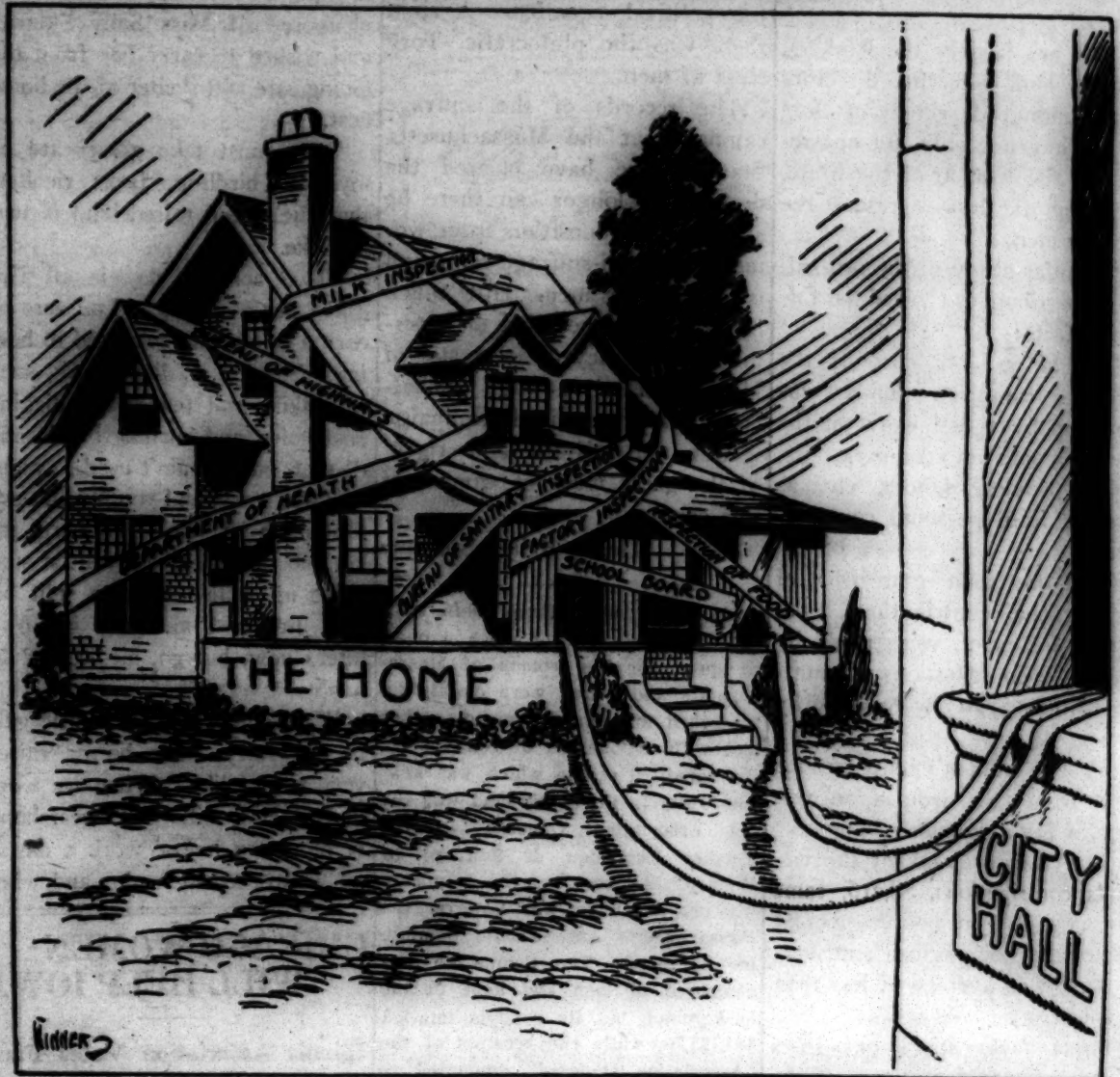
(Continued on page 18.)

Anti-Suffrage Liquor League Hides Accounts

No list of receipts or expenditures was filed at the State House by the Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League, through which certain liquor men of Massachusetts worked during the last campaign. Dennis F. Reardon, treasurer of this league and a Boston member of the Legislature, sent a letter to a number of liquor men during the campaign in which he spoke of funds to assist "in sending speakers to every city and town in the Commonwealth to advance the anti-suffrage cause." Mr. Reardon enclosed in each letter ten tickets for a picnic and outing at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, and asked for checks, made payable to him. Along with this letter went one from Edward J. Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Liquor League, introducing Mr. Reardon and saying: "Anything you can do to make our cause a success will be appreciated."

The time for filing campaign expenses and contributions has expired, and the Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League has not only helped to deny justice to the women of the Bay State, but it has made a mock of the corrupt practices law.

WOMAN'S PLACE



TOWN IN FLORIDA GIVES SUFFRAGE

Municipal Franchise Voted by Council of Cocoa, Following Fellsmere's Example



The town of Cocoa, Brevard County, Florida, has followed the example of Fellsmere. News has just come that shortly before the close of the year an amendment to the election ordinance providing for the municipal franchise of women passed the city council.

"In this little town, where no tourist ever penetrates and only oranges and grapefruit grow, the village council gave the women municipal suffrage last week, and everybody seems pleased," says Mrs. S. H. Vollmer, a Long Island suffragist wintering in Cocoa, in a letter to Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York.

By actual count there are over 100 women of voting age in Cocoa, thirty of these being free-holders.

"To many the idea of municipal suffrage for women is new—here, at least," said the Cocoa News and Star recently. "But the people are aware of the importance of the growing demand all over the world for woman suffrage."

For the first time in the history of the four medical and dental associations of that city, a woman, Dr. Clara Shetter-Keiser, has been elected president of the Reading, Pa., Medical Society.

Senate Committee Reports Nation-Wide Amendment

Only One Dissenting Vote Cast Against Recommendation to Upper House to Enfranchise Women—Report Finds Change Logical

A favorable report on the nation-wide suffrage amendment was made on Jan. 8 to the United States Senate by the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, of which Senator Thomas of Colorado is chairman. Only one dissenting vote was cast in committee against the report, that of Senator Catron of New Mexico. After pointing out that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers, the report says:

"Manhood suffrage has been from time to time extended. Every enlargement of the franchise has been a natural and logical development of the principle of popular sovereignty. We may assume that universal male suffrage is an established factor in our system of government.

"In our opinion every argument upon which universal manhood suffrage rests, demands the extension of its privileges and responsibilities to women. They are subject to the laws, are taxed for the support of government and subject with men to a common political destiny. They comprise 50 per cent. of our population. They are citizens in all other respects. Together with the men, they constitute the people. In patriotism, intelligence, devotion to welfare of the government and in capacity for franchise, they are in no wise inferior to men.

"Neither logically nor justly,

therefore, can unlimited suffrage be recognized as an essential to our republican form of government and its existence at the same time be limited to one-half of the people, arbitrarily segregated from the other half by the accident of sex.

"Woman's activities, her participation, sacrifices and her misfortunes in the great conflict now raging over three continents have for all time disposed of the contention that she should not be armed with the ballot because she cannot wield the sword. She has taken man's place in all the industrial pursuits of organized society, she has maintained his government, manufactured his ammunition, ob-

(Continued on page 18.)

SENATE TAKES UP PHILIPPINE BILL

Upper House Considers Enfranchising Filipino Men—What About American Women?

The United States Senate for four days last week considered the bill to give increased governmental power to the men of the Philippines. The House passed this bill during the preceding Congress without amending it to include women.

The Senate has found time to consider the question of enfranchising Filipino men. Now what about American women?

REAL FORCE BEHIND "WOMENS" ANTI MOVEMENT UNCOVERED

(Continued from page 17.)
and thirty-five men furnished \$31,695, nearly half the total receipts of the entire campaign and 64 per cent. of the total contributions. Who are these men? What sort of men can afford to sign a check for \$235 with which to fight the enfranchisement of women?

They are largely the bankers, brokers and powerful directors of the moneyed section of Boston. They not only did not represent the women of the State, but they did not represent the average men.

A similar study of the pro-suffrage contributions showed the following facts:

- (1) The greater part of the suffrage campaign funds was made up by actual work on the part of women in arranging fairs, rummage-sales, dances, etc. as distinct from personal contributions.
- (2) More than four-fifths of the personal contributions, \$32,963 to be exact, were made by women. Contributions amounting to only \$7,017 were made by men.
- (3) The women's contributions came from 1,896 women, an average of \$17 a woman.
- (4) A large chunk of the women's contributions, \$8,216, came from 1,654 women, an average of \$5 apiece; and 1,024 women contributed \$2,997, an average of less than \$3 apiece.

These facts stand out in a white light against those of the anti-suffrage campaign. They show incontrovertibly that the suffrage movement is a movement largely of women. More than 80 per cent. of its contributions were from women, and the greater part of its receipts were gained, not by a "check-book" campaign, but by hard work. It is a significant fact that while 633 men were handing out \$62 apiece against suffrage, three times as many women were giving \$17 apiece for it. Most women do not have check-books; they get their money with difficulty and only by saving with

the utmost care. And while 135 men were giving \$235 apiece in their fight against justice, 1,024 women, eight times as many, were giving a hard-earned \$3 apiece with which to gain their freedom.

All sorts of women, rich and poor alike, gave up their money for political equality. Against them was the plutocratic, Tory class of men.

The records of the suffrage campaign at the Massachusetts State House have cleared the decks. No longer can there be any talk of opposition from women. The anti-suffrage campaign is financed by men. How much longer will respectable men permit the moneyed interests of Massachusetts to wage unchallenged an organized campaign against the welfare and rights of the great mass of women of this country?

Henry Bailey Stevens.

(1) There were three main anti-suffrage societies, all of which claimed to speak for the women of Massachusetts and which were closely inter-locked, one contributing to another and with the names of contributors the same. The one which was kept constantly in the foreground was the old Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. As soon as the campaign was properly under way, however, the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Committee appeared. The Committee was composed of men and kept in the background, but its receipts totalled \$43,727.76, while the receipts of the "Association Opposed" amounted to \$13,366.47, and the receipts of the Public Interests League reached \$3,578.33. But the distinction between the Associations is purely nominal, as was shown by the number of cross-contributions from one society to the other and by the fact that the same names appeared throughout the contributing lists of each.

(2) The total receipts were \$72,521.32, of which \$11,220.86 were cross-contributions from one society to another, leaving a total of net receipts of \$61,300.46. The personal contributions amounted to \$48,910.07.

(3) The total receipts were \$111,609.47, of which \$4,641.56 were cross-contributions, leaving a total of net receipts of \$106,967.91. The personal contributions amounted to \$39,980.38.

COMMITTEE GIVES FAVORING REPORT

(Continued from page 17.)
served and enforced his laws, operated his machines, bound up his wounds, buried his dead and has been his comrade in arms upon the firing line. Man has become conscious of her powerful co-operation in war; he will soon recognize the justice of her demands to share his burdens in public affairs in times of peace."

The report adds that inasmuch as the nation nearly half a century ago determined to restrict State authority over the ballot by abolishing the disqualification of color, there is no reason why it should not continue this policy by abolishing the disqualification of sex. The report was signed by Senators Thomas, Owen and Hollis, Democrats, and Sutherland, Clapp and Jones, Republicans. Senator Ransdell, Democrat, voted for the report but his name did not appear on it when presented. Senator Catron, Republican of New Mexico, dissented, and Senator Johnson, Democrat of South Dakota, did not sign the report.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

Renewing your subscription for the Woman's Journal means only \$1.00 to you; to the management of the paper it means from \$1500 to \$3000 a month, according to the number of expirations for the month. Failure to renew promptly is a handicap which the average subscriber does not fully realize.

Beginning with the New Year an improved system of renewal reminders has been put into operation, and subscribers are asked to help make this woman's paper one of the most successful in the country by co-operating with the management as follows:

1. Write at once if your paper is not received.
2. Report change of address promptly.
3. Renew promptly.
4. If you believe in having a suffrage paper, never discontinue.
5. If you believe that education in equal suffrage will win, extend the educational value of the Journal by asking at least one other suffragist to subscribe. Mrs. Chapman Catt says we need to educate and organize.

The Burden of the Ballot

By Eliza Calvert Hall

The Anti's protests against having the "burden of the ballot" forced on woman reminds me of the following story from the Boston Post:

"It ain't everybody I'd trust my little gal to," said old Farmer Skinner to the lovelorn swain who in the Far West had become enamored of Miss Sally Skinner and wished to carry her from the loving care and shelter of the home nest.

"You must take great care of my wee birdling, Jack; ricollect that she's been raised kind o' tender like."

"Two acres a day is all I've asked her to plow, and an acre of corn a day is all she's used to hoeing. She kin do light work, such as making rail fences and digging post holes, and burning brush, and all that, but she ain't used to regular farm work, and you mustn't ask too much of her. It's hard for her old dad to give his little sunshine up. He'll have to split his own firewood and dig his own taters now, but go, birdie, and be happy."

We women, like the "little gal" in the story, have been "raised very tender like." When we work in factories, mills and sweatshops, eight or ten hours' work a day is all we are asked to do; and when

we work at home, a twelve or fifteen-hour day is all we are used to. We can't do anything more than perform the little offices of housekeeper, cook, nurse, chambermaid, seamstress and laundress, with now and then a little job of keeping boarders thrown in, just to prevent time from hanging heavy on our hands.

We can do such light work as teaching in schools and colleges, writing books, carving statues and painting pictures; we can sing and dance and play on various instruments and write plays and act in them; when an army goes to war, we go with them to nurse the sick and wounded; as stenographers, clerks and bookkeepers, we keep the wheels going in the world of business; we are the foundation stones of the home and the pillars of the church; and, incidentally, quite incidentally, we have the task of furnishing bodies for the entire human race and bringing them into the world through the Gates of Pain. But we are not used to "regular work," and it would be asking entirely too much of us to request that we walk or ride to the polls now and then and slip a piece of paper in a ballot box. That is too hard a job for "little gals" who have been "raised kind o' tender like."

CHICAGO WOMEN WILL HELP IOWA

Illinois Association Votes Fund to Send "Woman's Journal" During Campaign Months

Resolutions to assist in the Iowa suffrage campaign by mailing the Women's Journal to club women and leading men of Iowa for the next four months were adopted by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the luncheon given Jan. 4 in honor of the board members by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch at the Chicago Woman's Club.

Mr. Howard L. Blackwell of Boston, treasurer of the Journal, spoke on the ways in which the Journal hoped to help the campaign, and the fund voted was the result of his talk. Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart and the State board were contributors.

FEDERAL MEASURE IS INTRODUCED

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Senator Kenyon of Iowa to prevent the employment of women in mills, factories or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours in any one day. It provides that six months after the passage of the act no carrier shall transport or accept for transport, in interstate commerce, the products of any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in which women or girls are permitted to work more than eight hours in any one day, or more than six days or forty-eight hours during any one week.

Some pessimists have said that the defeat of the Eastern States would give us such a blow as we would not recover from for years. Nonsense—we are stronger today everywhere than we ever were.—Harriet Taylor Upton.

DENMARK GREET'S WOMEN VOTERS

Speeches in Parliament Anticipate Stronger Union of Men and Women

Mr. Edward Brandes of the Danish Parliament recently welcomed the new women voters of Copenhagen into the arena of politics. He said: "In some quarters, it is held that woman suffrage will ruin the happiness of the home. That is only nonsense, for there will be a stronger union when the wife actively shares the husband's political interest. There will be no more a woman's party in Parliament than there is a man's party."

Another speaker mentioned that this had already shown itself at the municipal elections. "One never sees so many couples arm-in-arm as on the day of election—even before breakfast."

SUNDAY'S AVOWAL BRINGS APPLAUSE

Evangelist's Tribute to America's Womanhood Wins Approval of Vast Audience

When "Billy" Sunday opened his speaking engagement in Trenton, N. J., Jan. 5, he declared that the political and social regeneration of the nation could be accomplished only when the ballot went into the hands of America's womanhood. "His open espousal of woman suffrage caught the popular favor like magic," says the Philadelphia Press, "and the roar of applause that drowned the evangelist's last word on the subject was like the booming of the surf along the breakwater."

Miss Geneva Moeser, 21 years old, defeated eight men candidates for the office of auditor of St. Clair County in Illinois, according to a dispatch from East St. Louis of Jan. 9.

COLLEGE WOMEN GIVE STATE GIFT

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Present Alma Mater with Fire Prevention Scholarship

"A study in fire prevention," designed to lessen "the appalling fire risks in our own factories, many of them crowded as never before on account of war orders," is the gift to Pennsylvania announced last week by Bryn Mawr College alumnae of the classes 1889 to '92. One purpose of the study is to rouse the public and win its co-operation for a nationwide campaign "to minimize or even to eliminate the fire danger which hourly imperils the lives of thousands of young girls and women in industry."

Rather than present the college with a Greek theater or some such gift, the class of '89 decided to make this study as a "token of learning's new birth unto democracy."

The Pennsylvania department of labor and industry accepted the gift.

Miss Fanny Travis Cochran and Miss Florence Lucas Sanville, whose joint social research work is widely known, will conduct the work.

PRAISES COLLEGE WOMEN'S GIFT

Pennsylvania Professor Says Fire Prevention Study Indicates New and Vital Interest

The gift of a fire prevention fund by alumnae of Bryn Mawr indicates a new and more vital social interest, according to Professor Edward P. Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania. In a letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Professor Cheyney says: "It is often said that there is nothing new. The action of these women disproves it. There is a new sense of responsibility of those who have intellectual insight and pecuniary means; there is a new realization that it is not merely in times of crises or catastrophe, but in usual times, that conditions need looking into; there is a new belief that the higher ideals of the community must prevail, and that no individual negligence or self-interest or shortcoming can be allowed to stand in the way of the demands of society at large; there is a new degree of humanitarian sympathy with those whose lives are more narrow and subject to greater chances of harm. It is because this foundation by this group of Bryn Mawr women embodies and strengthens these conceptions that it has an especial interest. Its importance lies not only in the help it will give in the prevention of the loss of the lives of women and girls by fire, but in the fact that it will awaken more people to a new sense of responsibility, and will make many see clearly what we may have before seen dimly, that we have already entered into a period of higher and better social ideals."

The National Child Labor Committee have announced that the annual child labor conference will be held in Asheville, N. C., February 3 to 6.

Several hundred thousand women were represented by delegates to the National Council of Women, which opened in Washington, Jan. 12, for a three days session. There were to be two talks on suffrage before the council.

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NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

RHODE ISLAND

The Governor of Rhode Island forgot in his printed message to reiterate the recommendation for favorable consideration of Woman Suffrage. Accordingly the suffragists deluged him with letters and were glad to hear him say in his spoken address to both houses of the General Assembly: "Gentlemen, the question of suffrage is a National issue and can no longer be put aside. I ask you to give serious consideration to suffrage bills presented this session." The suffragists officially thanked him. They also thanked the Reverend Peter E. Blessing, rector of the Catholic Cathedral, who in the invocation at the opening of the session voiced the sentiment, "Equal Liberty To All."

Miss Elizabeth Pope and Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz gave a reception and tea at Headquarters Jan. 13, inviting as guests all anti-suffrage sisters who would attend.

CONNECTICUT

The greatest efforts of Connecticut suffragists this year are being put into education of the community in suffrage principles. As the Legislature is not in session, no active political work is going on at present; but plans are being made for the elections of next November, when it is hoped to obtain the election of Representatives pledged to the passage of the constitutional amendment. Last year the amendment failed for lack of nine more votes.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw was the speaker at a public meeting held Jan. 10, in South Manchester, under the auspices of the South Manchester Equal Franchise League. Mrs. E. Hohenthal is the president of the league, and much work was done under her direction to ensure the success of the meeting. South Manchester is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, ten miles from Hartford. Its chief industry is silk manufacturing and many of the workers are of foreign origin.

On Jan. 5 Professor Zuehlke addressed a large meeting in Unity Hall, Hartford, on "Man and Woman." The meeting was the first of a series of four which have been arranged by the Hartford Equal Franchise League. Judging by the success of the first meeting, the course will be of great benefit to the suffrage cause in Hartford.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government opened its new lunch-room, club-room and headquarters at 167 Tremont Street on Jan. 6. Luncheon and tea are served daily at the Sunflower Lunch, which occupies the large front room overlooking the Common. The Association held a reception Wednesday, Jan. 12 from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. for members and their friends.

The Springfield Equal Suffrage League is planning to hold a large suffrage luncheon later in the month, the first of a series to be held during the year.

A civics committee has been added to the list of standing committees.

A Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage has been organized, with Mrs. Walter G. Morey of Brookline, chairman; Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, Mrs. Thomas Gray, Jr., Mrs. Edward Jeffrey of Cambridge, and Mrs. Gertrude Newell, vice chairman; Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, secretary; Miss Katharine Morey, treasurer.

The winter session of the Boston School of Eugenics it to be held from Jan. 22 to March 25. The lectures are given on Saturdays from ten to one o'clock at the Wheelock School, 100 Riverway, Boston.

The Massachusetts State budget for 1916 shows the following estimates submitted to the Legislature by State Auditor Cook: For charitable institutions, \$4,804,797; for correctional institutions, \$1,316,599; for education, \$1,666,434. According to this estimate, the fund for educational purposes represents only 27 per cent. of the sum devoted to charitable and correctional institutions.

UNUSUAL TRIBUTE TO WOMAN ARTIST

Kate A. Cary in Study in Pueblo Village Wins Admittance to Secret Clans

Miss Kate A. Cory, an adopted member of the Hopi Indian tribe, has just sold twenty-five of her Indian pictures to the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C. From an Illinois farm to a Pueblo village and from a farm house to a third floor one-room flat in a Hopi communal house is an experience not given to every woman. Miss Cory traveled seventy miles across the deserts of Arizona to find subjects for mural decorations. When she reached the Pueblo village of Hopi, she lived for six years among these Indian people and found them so interesting that she almost forgot why she came. She compiled a Hopi grammar while she was getting acquainted with the tribe of her adoption and she helped quiet a Hopi revolution. She is the only woman of another race who was ever taken into the secret clans of this pagan tribe.

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BAY STATE LABOR LAW IMPERFECT

Massachusetts Children Not As Well Protected As Might Have Been Supposed

"We in Massachusetts are rather inclined to look complacent when child labor laws are being talked about," says the Springfield Republican, in a discussion of the provisions of the Massachusetts child labor laws. "Massachusetts has good child labor laws; if we never knew it before we learned it from the loud praises of the questionable interests who weren't willing Massachusetts women should have a vote for fear they would bring on 'sentimental legislation.' But now it is pointed out that our highly commendable laws are not thoroughly enforced by the few inspectors provided, and that they are not applied except in a negative direction, to prevent gross abuses. Positive good might be brought to many children by means of the laws we now have, in the opinion of the Massachusetts child labor committee, and it is with this as an aim that it has embarked on its 'constructive program for securing the full benefit of child labor laws in Massachusetts.'"

"For instance, we have a law requiring medical inspection of children between 14 and 16 before they can go to work. This law succeeds in keeping out of industry a few children whose physical condition is very bad. It might be made of positive benefit, the child labor committee believes, if there were arrangements for following up the health of the children found unfit, and for helping others to keep away from occupations for which they are not suited physically.

"We have a law requiring an education equivalent to 4th grade standards before children between 14 and 16 can go to work. The committee points out that part time day classes could be arranged for these children. Boston is the only city which has accepted the part-time schooling law of 1913, allowing cities and towns to establish part-time schools for working children between 14 and 16 and to require attendance for not less than four hours a week. And so on. Approximately 25,000 children between 14 and 16 years of age are at work in Massachusetts, a large proportion in factories."

A despatch from Berlin says that Emperor William has conferred the Iron Cross on Frau Skolik of Gleiwitz for disclosing a bomb plot, the work of a spy. This is the first time that a woman has received the Iron Cross.

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and
especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months
on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, \$1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label
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Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable
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Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising man-
ager.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

THE FIRST VICTORY

Equal suffrage has won its first victory in the present Congress. The U. S. Senate Committee has reported in favor of submitting the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment to the States, with only one dissenting vote.

The committee accompanies its recommendation of the amendment with good and strong reasons for abolishing this ancient legal disqualification of half the human race, which still lingers on as an anachronism in the twentieth century. Be sure to read the report in another column.

A. S. B.

MORE GO ARM IN ARM

Preparations for the coming elections have already begun in Denmark. Women will take part for the first time in electing members of the Danish Parliament, and the women are following courses of instruction to prepare themselves to vote intelligently.

Every political party is holding meetings for women, and trying to win the support of the new voters. One such meeting held lately was addressed by two cabinet ministers. The Minister for Internal Affairs laid stress upon the measures taken by the Government to keep the prices of food from soaring out of sight, in consequence of which food prices are now considerably lower in Denmark than in Sweden. Edward Brandes said that, instead of hurting the happiness of the home, equal suffrage will bring about a closer union when the wife shares the husband's interest in public questions. Another speaker pointed out that this has already been shown at municipal elections, since the granting of municipal suffrage to women: "One never sees so many couples arm in arm as on election day—even before breakfast."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, writing in *The Outlook* of April 3, 1909, gave as one among the many good results of equal suffrage that "it binds the family more closely together." She cited the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, who says:

"We find that equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie, the greatest strengthener of family life. It seemed odd at first to find half the benches at a political meeting occupied by ladies; but when men have got accustomed to it they do not like the other thing. When they found that they could take their wives and daughters to these meetings, and afterwards go home with them and talk it over, it was often the beginning of a new life for the family—a life of ideas and interests in common, and of a unison of thought."

A. S. B.

"THE UNIT OF SOCIETY"

We resume this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy says: "One of the cardinal principles of Socialism is that the individual and not the family should be the unit of society, and the enfranchisement of women is necessary to put this principle into operation." And he quotes Mrs. A. J. George to the effect that a married woman must either vote with her husband or against him. "If she

votes with him she merely doubles the vote without changing the result. If she votes against him, then the family ceases to come in contact with the State as a unit."

"The unit of society" is a vague phrase of uncertain meaning. The question now under discussion is not the social unit but the political unit. Not one of the 48 States of the Union makes the family the political unit. The unmarried boy of 21 and the confirmed old bachelor of 90 have votes; the widow with minor children has none. A family may include a grandfather, a father, and several sons of voting age. Every one of them has a ballot, and, if they choose, they may all vote for different candidates. The family thus may "come in contact with the State" at half a dozen different points, and nobody sees any harm in it. The family must always remain the fundamental social group; but under our present constitution and laws, the unit of suffrage is not the family but the male individual. Imagine the uproar that would greet any proposal to re-establish the old patriarchal system under which the eldest male of each family had all the political power!

Mrs. George says that if married women vote with their husbands they simply double the vote without changing the result. This assumes that there are exactly the same number of married men on both sides of every question. Sir Gilbert Parker, who does not believe in woman suffrage in general, admits that it has had a good effect in Arizona, because it has strengthened the power of the settlers with homes and families as compared with the more irresponsible floating population, who are mostly bachelors.

All the evidence from the suffrage States shows that husbands and wives generally vote the same way, just as fathers and sons do. But it also shows that when some moral question is at stake the women follow their own consciences, which are less apt to be bound by party expediency than those of their men folk. This is illustrated, for instance, by the figures of the men's and women's vote in Illinois upon the liquor question, and by the men's and women's vote in Madison, Wis., on the question of a new high school building when the old one had become rickety and a fire-trap.

"I wish I could show the people at the East who are so exercised over woman suffrage just how it really works," writes former Chief Justice Fisher of Wyoming. "If the Republicans nominate a bad man and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment to scratch out the bad and substitute the good. It is just so with the Democrats. I have seen the effect of woman suffrage; and instead of promoting fraud and corruption, it tends much to purify elections and give better government."

In claiming that equal suffrage could not change the result unless wives voted against their husbands, Mrs. George also overlooks the fact that there are a great many single women and an enormous number of widows.

Certainly the vicious interests and the machine politicians would not work so hard to defeat equal suffrage if they believed that women's votes would make no change in the results.

A. S. B.

SOCIALISM AGAIN

Mr. Conroy then harks back to Socialism. "That woman suffrage is essential to the success of Socialism is the claim of the most enlightened Socialists," he says. The most enlightened Socialists, like the most enlightened men of all other parties, believe in woman suffrage; but they do not claim that it will hasten the success of Socialism. Many Socialists confess that they do not want woman suffrage to come until Socialism comes, just because they believe that it would delay the coming of Socialism.

The Socialist Party admits women to membership on the same terms as men, but not nearly as many women as men have joined it. The proportion is said to be about one to ten. In every State in the Union the Socialist vote cast at the presidential election of 1912 showed an increase over that cast at the presidential election of 1908. Its average increase in the country at large was 112 per cent. But in every State where women have had the ballot long enough to compare presidential election with presidential election, the growth of the Socialist vote was below the average.

The general public does not know these things, but the Socialists know them. They are aware that in the United States not nearly as many women as men believe in Socialism. Hence there is a sharp division of opinion among the Socialists, the more consistent members of the party standing up for woman suffrage, while the opportunist Socialists want to keep it from coming until after they have won a nation-wide Socialist victory.

They recall that at the first election in Los Angeles at which women voted, the Socialist ticket was snowed under, and that all the non-Socialist papers attributed it to the women. The Governor of Montana, in a recent address in Boston, stated that the Socialists had controlled the elections in Butte before equal suffrage was granted, but that at the first election after women got the ballot, they were defeated; and he attributed this to the women's vote.

Mr. Conroy says, "Socialism is rampant in all woman

suffrage countries." Women are voting today in countries that we do not think of in connection with Socialism at all, from Iceland to Burmah.

Mr. Conroy says: "In the presidential election of 1912, the six suffrage States, with only 5.6 per cent. of the population of the country, furnished 17.7 per cent. of the vote for Debs." And Ohio, with only about 5 per cent. of the population, furnished about 10 per cent. of the vote for Debs; and Ohio defeated woman suffrage by a large majority. No equal suffrage State has ever elected so many Socialist legislators as Wisconsin, and Wisconsin defeated woman suffrage by a large majority.

It is impossible to show that woman suffrage hastens Socialism, and the Socialists themselves are distinctly of the opinion that it does not.

A. S. B.

"ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE"

Mr. Conroy says: "Economic independence for women is a phase of the suffrage question that ought to interest the working man, for it is the theory that all women, married and single, should engage in gainful occupations." And he draws a lurid picture of what would happen if all women over twenty years of age were "compelled to go out and look for jobs, in accordance with the suffragist theory."

This is about as accurate as it would be to say that the anti-suffragists believe all women should be imprisoned in zenanas, because they declare that "a woman's place is at home." Some anti-suffragists do believe in shutting women up in zenanas; indeed, everyone who believes in shutting women up in zenanas is presumably an anti-suffragist; but it would be a gross caricature to represent this as the general opinion of the antis.

There are two conclusive answers to this particular misrepresentation of Mr. Conroy's. First, let any man look around among the married women of his acquaintance who believe in suffrage, and see how many of them are working for wages, unless the circumstances of the family require it. He will find very few. Then let him look into the United States Census, and he will find that the proportion of women engaged in gainful occupations in the suffrage States is smaller than in the country at large.

Mr. Conroy is mixing up a political question with an economic one. Whether it is proper for a woman to vote is one question. Whether it is desirable for the mother of a young family to have to go out and earn a living for them is quite another.

A. S. B.

VARYING IDEALS

There are three distinct theories on this much-discussed question of economic independence. There is the old anti-suffrage theory that the husband ought to have the sole control of all his wife's property and earnings. This prevailed almost everywhere till the equal rights movement came along to change it. The change was stubbornly fought, and the old doctrine is still upheld by some opponents of equal suffrage, as for instance by Mr. Conway Whittle Sams, in his book, "Shall Women Vote?" published in 1913.

Most suffragists believe that in an ideal state of society everybody would be married, and all husbands would be able and willing to be the bread winners for the family. But they realize that this world at present is very far from the ideal. The United States Census shows that there are more than eight million women and girls now engaged in gainful occupations—most of them from dire necessity. Suffragists hold that these eight million women and girls are eight million arguments why women should have a vote in regard to the conditions under which they must work.

Most suffragists believe, also, that if a married woman does not neglect her children, the law should not arbitrarily forbid her to do any kind of honest work which she may choose to undertake. As Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale says, in "What Women Want" (page 173):

"Provided the child is safeguarded, it is for the individual woman to decide whether she shall work inside the home or out. The great majority will choose the former."

Finally there are some suffragists—comparatively few in number—who believe that in an ideal state of society every married woman as well as every married man would engage in some gainful occupation. They realize that this is not feasible under present industrial conditions, but they think that the work could be so rearranged as to make it possible. Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Dennett are enthusiastic advocates of this idea.

Most suffragists look upon their views as extreme and impracticable. Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop and other prominent suffragists have called attention to the evils that too often follow when the mother is forced to be a bread-winner, under present industrial conditions.

But the opponents of equal rights habitually mis-

(Continued on page 22)

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

NEW JERSEY

The 21st annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Elizabeth Jan. 21 and 22. The notices of the convention sent to the presidents of the different bodies affiliated with the State Association announce the coming gathering as "the most important convention in the history of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association," and urge every league and suffrage committee in the State to send its full complement of delegates to it.

The motto of the convention dinner, which is to be served Friday evening at the Carteret Arms, is to be "Lest We Forget." Friday evening, when the public is invited to attend the meeting the topic for discussion is "The Lesson of the Campaign and Election Day," while for an open conference for the convention members to be held at 2 p. m., Friday, it will be "How to Reach All the Women of New Jersey." Saturday's topic will be "Methods of Raising Money" and "Publicity."

An opportunity will be given Friday morning for questions in regard to the working of the new constitution and by-laws adopted at the special meeting of the association, Dec. 10, and on Saturday, the matter of the federal amendment will be taken up. Election of officers will take place Saturday morning, and the reports of officers and committees are divided between the morning and afternoon sessions for Friday.

ILLINOIS

At the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association on Jan. 5, was held the second annual meeting of the chairmen of the Ward Civic Leagues of Chicago. There are thirty-five wards in Chicago. "We were able to report at our State Convention at Peoria in October that there was an organization with officers in every one of these wards," writes Mrs. E. L. Stewart, organization chairman. "When one realizes that in some of these wards only a small per cent. of the women even understand the English language, and that in other wards nearly every known nationality on the face of the globe is represented, the magnitude of this task can be partially appreciated."

The Chicago Political Equality League is opening a parliamentary law class, which meets Friday mornings at 10:30 o'clock, under the direction of Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor and Mrs. Edward Butcher.

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Nellie M. Somerville, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Woman Suffrage Association, writes that the legislative work this year will be directed at obtaining an amendment making women eligible for trustees of all educational and charitable institutions, and for county and state superintendents of education. "We hope to get this passed," says Mrs. Somerville, "and will then make a campaign for it. Our State constitution is so explicit and iron-clad that an amendment is necessary to open these trustee positions to women."

NEW YORK

The 63 assembly district organizations of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party met on Jan. 11 in their various districts. The borough conventions of the party will be held on Jan. 18. The Manhattan Borough meeting will be at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street; Brooklyn at Grant Hall, Washington Avenue, both at 8 p. m.; Bronx at 406 East 149th Street at 2:30 p. m.; Queens at Masonic Temple, Union Avenue, Jamaica, at 3 p. m., and Richmond at 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, at 8 p. m. These will elect Borough officers and consider officers for the City Committee.

The City Committee will elect officers at the headquarters of the City Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Jan. 25, the polls being open from 2 to 5, and the big City Convention will take place in the Friends' Meeting House, 221 East Fifteenth Street, at 8 p. m., Monday, Jan. 31. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the speaker.

Different organizations which have been amalgamated with the State Woman Suffrage Party will also have meetings. The Equal Franchise League met in its new rooms on the twentieth floor of 303 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 10.

Mrs. F. H. Bethell, of Scarsdale, held a miniature suffrage convention in her garage, Jan. 12. This convention was one of the first moves in the new party campaign. It gave Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the new chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, an opportunity to get acquainted with the Westchester and Rockland County leaders.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Raymond Brown were the principal speakers of the day. Women from Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown—from both sides of the Hudson River—met in the garage for their convention meeting and had lunch served later.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The Ways and Means committee of the Mitchell league have perfected a plan whereby each of the members is to entertain four non-members and collect 25 cents from each, thus being able to turn in a dollar for each member. A committee will be sent to the different townships and there organize a club. They are planning to give suffrage teas during the week of the Travelling Men's Convention. The league has pledged \$100 for the county and \$25 from the local club for State work, and sells suffrage napkins and pencils to the various aid societies and clubs in the county.

Little Amanda Weller, granddaughter of Mrs. Myra Pepper Weller, who is five years old, is believed to be the youngest suffragist in the State. She attends the meetings of the Mitchell league and is much interested.

The suffragists of Butte County will begin their campaign by holding a mass convention in Fruitdale, Jan. 22.

The local arrangements will be in charge of Mrs. Mabel Blackwell of Fruitdale, and the

program will be arranged by the County Chairman, Mrs. Nina D. Pettigrew of Bellefourche.

In the last campaign, out of a total of 51 votes cast on the amendment, the men of Fruitdale gave a majority of 45 in favor of suffrage.

OHIO

East Cleveland suffragists are making an effort to have woman suffrage included, or submitted as a separate proposal, by the City Charter Commission. A public hearing has been asked for. Many good lawyers are of the opinion that the home rule amendment, adopted in 1912 along with 34 other amendments to the State Constitution, gives municipalities power to grant local suffrage. The city solicitor of Toledo has given this as his opinion, and Mr. Arthur Young, assistant law director of Cleveland under Mayor Baker's administration, takes the same position. There are numerous cases under the home rule provision of the constitution which seem to sustain this position absolutely. The Attorney General of the State declined to give an opinion, but referred the Charter Commission to the law director of East Cleveland. Miss Florence E. Allen will argue the case for the East Cleveland Party from the constitutional standpoint.

The first issue of the Headquarters News Bulletin, to be published the first and the fifteenth of each month by the Ohio W. S. A. made its appearance Jan. 1. News letters or bulletins of other State Associations are cordially invited to exchange.

Miss Lutie Stearns of Milwaukee will be the principal speaker at the combined State and district conference to be held in Dayton, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Josephine Kerr of Washington Court House has accepted the chairmanship of the 7th Congressional District. This district has nine counties, a larger number than any other in the State. It is represented in Congress by Hon. S. D. Fess, a staunch suffragist at home and in Washington.

Hon. Louis F. Post, assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Labor, will be the speaker at the annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, Jan. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. James D. Winsor of Haverford was re-elected leader of the Woman Suffrage Party in Lower Merion township at a convention of the party held in the auditorium of the Ardmore Young Men's Christian Association Jan. 5.

Mrs. Lewis S. Smith, chairman of the Chester County Woman Suffrage Party, delivered an address on the significance of the suffrage vote at the last election.

Other officials elected were: vice-leader, Mrs. J. Edward Spurr of Haverford; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Lafore of Wynnewood; recording secretary, Miss Ellen Winsor.

DELAWARE

Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, honorary president of the State Equal Suffrage Association, entertained the State Executive Board at luncheon after its regular business session at her home in Newport Dec. 31. Miss Anna O. Churchman and Miss Rebecca Churchman, sisters of Mrs. Cranston, were also present.

At the business session, impressions of the national convention were given by Miss Mary R. de Vou, alternate to the President. It was voted that the Delaware E. S. A. subscribe \$100 to Dr. Shaw's \$30,000 annuity. Several revisions in the constitution were suggested to bring it up to present-day needs.

GEORGIA

Under the auspices of the Chatham County Equal Suffrage Party, the wage-earning women of the City of Savannah held their first mass meeting in Liberty Theatre January 14. The object of this assemblage was to organize the wage-earning women and girls of Savannah into a common body, thereby making it possible to better their conditions.

A number of prominent speakers were expected to be present, among them Mayor Pierpont and other city officials. The meeting is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. A. L. Campbelle, an ardent suffrage worker.

KENTUCKY

Women have been made eligible to membership in the Kentucky Fish and Game Protective Association by action of the members, who amended the constitution to that effect, last week. The amendment was offered by Thomas J. Batman, who said women were as deeply interested as men in the protection of fish and game and that many whom he knew desired to become members.

MICHIGAN

A conference of the State president, Mrs. O. H. Clark, and members of the executive board with the chairmen of the Congressional districts of the State will be held Jan. 18, to outline the work of the State Association during the current year. It is planned to make every line of work in each section of the State uniform, that the greatest unity and effectiveness may result. The conference will also serve as a school of methods, and the needs of the various districts will be presented and discussed.

It is planned to hold these conferences from time to time to insure increased unity in the work throughout the State.

Detroit suffragists had an opportunity at a meeting Jan. 11, at the Statler Hotel, to hear of the national convention and of the prospects of the 1916 State and Congressional campaigns.

The reports were given by Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh and Mrs. George T. Hendrie, delegates to the convention. Mrs. Ethel Ridgley Vorce of Cleveland, Ohio, spoke on the work in the 1915 campaign States.

Susan B. Anthony Day, Feb. 15, is to be celebrated in every ward of the city of Detroit and in all suburban centers.

The Michigan Equal Suffrage

Association has two splendid schemes of finance which are working out most advantageously. The one is the apportionment plan, which makes an assessment of ten cents for each tax-paying woman, and the other is a plan of a "committee of one hundred" through which men are given an opportunity of co-operating in the financing of the suffrage work.

The apportionment plan has been in operation now for nearly a year, and at the State convention held in Saginaw reports were given which showed the excellence of the plan. The project, which was proposed by the State president, Mrs. O. H. Clark, provides that each county association shall be assessed ten cents for each of its tax-paying women. Many of the counties have much more than paid their assessment according to this plan. In other counties it has been a bit more difficult. However, an effort is being made this year to make the work even more thorough than ever before.

When it is known that Michigan has 100,302 tax-paying women the possibilities of the plan are apparent.

By means of the "committee of one hundred" plan, it is proposed to secure one hundred men in Michigan, each of whom will pledge \$5 a month to suffrage work. Mark McKee of Detroit was the first man to complete his group of ten men who make this pledge.

MARYLAND

All of the five suffrage leagues in the State are united in urging and working for the passage of the State-wide Woman Suffrage amendment, which has been presented to the General Assembly of 1916.

When the Legislature convened on Jan. 5, a deputation of suffragists visited the State House, headed by a large suffrage banner and carrying suffrage boutonnieres for every Congressman and a large bouquet for Senator Ogden, who met the deputation on the steps of the House. The State-wide amendment will be presented, and Mrs. Robert Moss, who is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, was delegated to interview Senators and legislators concerning a speedy introduction of the measure.

TENNESSEE

The Nashville Equal Suffrage League has announced the candidacy of Mrs. Bettie M. Donaldson for the City Board of Education. It has been customary in the past for the mayor to appoint the several members of the board, but the women have established a new precedent in presenting their representative.

The Nashville League held a card party at the Hotel Hermitage, Jan. 7, which was largely attended.

INDIANA

Mrs. Henry B. Wiesner is the new president of the Marion League. Mrs. Wiesner has recently come to Marion from the east where she was actively engaged in suffrage work. She is very desirous of becoming familiar with suffrage conditions in Indiana. The league held a meeting Jan. 3 to outline a campaign of work.

VARYING IDEALS

(Continued from page 20.)

represent the opinions even of the extremists among the suffragists. Thus Mr. Conroy gives a garbled quotation from Mrs. Gilman, conveying the impression that she would have the care of children turned over wholly to outsiders. On the contrary, Mrs. Gilman says that under her theories (which include a great shortening of the present hours of labor), children could be with their mothers during eight of their waking hours every day.

Mrs. A. J. George, in a letter published in the Daily Ledger of Quincy, Mass., on May 8, 1915, wrote: "Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman says there is no such thing as mother love." Mrs. Gilman says, in "Woman and Economics" (page 196): "Maternal love is an enormous force." Over and over again she lays stress upon mother love.

A. S. B.

AS TO "BONDWOMEN"

Mr. Conroy describes "Bondwomen" as "a pamphlet attacking marriage and characterizing wifehood as a species of slavery." The pamphlet attacks not marriage, but the financial dependence of the wife in marriage, which, with a selfish or thoughtless husband, sometimes does make a wife's lot very much like slavery. "Bondwomen" does not propose to abolish marriage nor to exempt the father from responsibility for the children's support; but it argues that it is well for a mother to be able to maintain herself and her children, because then she cannot be tyrannized over. Everybody who has read "Bondwomen" knows that it contains nothing immoral. Here again, by quoting a few words out of their connection, Mr. Conroy adroitly conveys a wholly misleading impression.

Mr. Conroy says that "feminists" want to have children brought up in "State institutions." In a long and wide acquaintance among suffragists, I have never known one who desired this. And it is worthy of note that all the suffrage States have passed mothers' pension laws for the express purpose of enabling mothers to keep their children at home with them; while many of the non-suffrage States have neglected to do so.

A. S. B.

HARD ON THE ANTIS

Mr. Conroy reproaches suffragists for saying that women who do not want to vote can stay at home. He says: "Those who have the ballot and fail to use it are not good citizens." This is true, but it is severe upon the antis. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 23, 1909:

"With rare exceptions, the ladies who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage do not use the school ballot. With what consistency, then, can they object to full suffrage on the ground that it would impose upon them 'an added duty'? Every year, by actions which speak louder than words, they declare their conviction that the right to vote carries with it no duty or obligation whatever."

At the recent hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, stated that her organization believed in school suffrage for women, and always had believed in it. Yet it has never made any effort to get its members to fulfill their duty in this respect.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND OFFICES

Mr. Conroy says: "The enfranchisement of women means political organization for women." We already have Women's Republican Clubs, Women's Democratic Clubs, Women's Progressive Clubs, and the leaders of all parties encourage them. No man is obliged to join a political club; and few men give as much time to working for their parties as thousands of women have to give to working for the ballot, so long as it is withheld from them. Its granting will mean an immense saving of women's time.

Mr. Conroy says: "It means women candidates for any and every office." The testimony from the suffrage States is practically unanimous that few women are office seekers. During the recent suffrage campaign in Massachusetts, Mr. Frank Foxcroft, a prominent opponent of equal rights, compiled a list of the women holding high office in the enfranchised States and pointed to their fewness as a proof that equal suffrage was a failure!

A. S. B.

"THE HANDSOME CANDIDATE"

Mr. Conroy says: "It means pretty young girls buttonholing strange men on the streets on election day in behalf of the 'handsome' candidate." There is no such instance on record. The most conspicuous case when women of all ages united to elect a candidate was when all the political party machines in Denver had

slated Judge Ben B. Lindsey for defeat. The famous little Judge of the Juvenile Court is no beauty. The women acted upon the principle, "Handsome is that handsome does."

UNFAIR BLOWS

Mr. Conroy says: "It means politicians who can strike men in the most unfair way, but whom men must not strike in return." There is no mean or unfair blow that some men opposed to equal suffrage have not shown themselves willing to strike at the women who advocate it. Mr. Conroy's pretense that Mrs. Hale favors unmarried motherhood is a case in point. From the very beginning of this movement, its advocates have been assailed with the foulest slanders. But, as this happens to everyone who stirs up the antagonism of the powers of darkness, both the women and the men who are thus unjustly attacked can console themselves with the text, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely."

A. S. B.

OUR MAP NO FRAUD

Mr. Conroy says that the suffrage States contain only a minority of the country's population. Massachusetts contains only a minority of the country's population; but the people who live in Massachusetts know more about Massachusetts affairs than those who live in the rest of the United States. The nine per cent. of this country's population who live in suffrage States—fifteen per cent., counting Illinois—know more about the workings of woman suffrage than those who live elsewhere; and they are almost unanimous in saying that it works well.

The suffrage map makes no assertions in regard to population, so it is absurd to call this map "a fraud" because the East is more thickly settled than the West.

A. S. B.

COMING OR GOING?

Mr. Conroy says: "Woman suffrage is going, not coming." Today there are twelve States where women can vote for President. At the last presidential election there were only six. When the number of suffrage States has doubled in less than four years it is idle to say that suffrage is going, not coming.

The vote in the separate States tells the same story of advance.

In Kansas, the first time a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was submitted to the voters, it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington it was defeated the first time by 19,386; the second time by 9,882, and the third time it carried by 22,623.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has already voted to resubmit it.

In Nebraska the first time it was snowed under by almost three to one. In 1914 it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

Massachusetts is the eighth State to show an improvement. In the referendum of 1895 the men's vote was 86,970 to 186,976—much more than two to one against suffrage. In 1915 it was 162,615 to 295,702—much less than two to one against. Moreover, in 1895 the proposition was for municipal woman suffrage only, while in 1915 it covered the right to vote for all State and national officers.

THE TWO EXCEPTIONS

The only exceptions to this generally improving vote have been Ohio and Michigan. In both of these cases the difference was amply accounted for by local circumstances. As the opponents of equal rights are working these two examples very hard in the futile effort to show that suffrage is losing ground, it may be worth while to review the circumstances.

In Ohio the suffrage amendment was submitted in 1912 at a special election. The vote stood 249,420 to 336,875. In 1914 it was submitted at a general election. The vote stood 335,390 to 518,295. The first time suffrage got 42 1-2 per cent. of the total vote cast upon the question. The second time, it got 39 1-2 per cent. The vote that comes out when there are only constitutional amendments to be voted upon is somewhat more thoughtful than the vote that comes out to elect candidates to office. This is quite enough to account for the three per cent. of difference in the suffrage vote.

When the amendment was submitted in Michigan in 1912 the liquor interests thought it had no chance of passing, and made no organized fight against it until

just before election, when they became alarmed and started in; but then it was too late. In 1913 the liquor interests were thoroughly frightened, and they put up the fight of their lives and spent money like water. They fought under all sorts of disguises. In the dry counties their emissaries assured the people that most women would vote for liquor, while in the wet counties they declared that the women would make Michigan "as dry as a bone." It was in this campaign that the secretary of the Macomb County Liquor Dealers' Association wrote to a number of country editors, offering to pay them for publishing the appeal of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association as an advertisement.

The actual vote cast against woman suffrage was only about 16,000 larger the second time than the first; but, owing to inclement weather and other circumstances, the rural vote, which is the main support of equal suffrage in Michigan, largely failed to come out. In 25 out of 28 counties the vote was unprecedentedly light. In addition, many votes were undoubtedly turned the wrong way by the liquor interests' campaign of misrepresentation, with the result that there was a great falling off in the affirmative vote.

Commenting on the outcome, the Kalamazoo Gazette said: "Last fall liquor dealers vigorously denied any connection with the fight against the women. This spring they almost openly boasted of it. There is no doubt but that thousands of dollars were sent into the State by outside liquor organizations." According to the Gazette, this was the main cause of the changed result.

The Detroit Journal said: "The fight was made throughout the State by liquor interests. They made an intense and thorough campaign."

The Detroit Times said: "The saloons didn't want it, because in suffrage for women government by the saloons would be threatened." It adds that there was "plenty of money from the sale of beer and whiskey to finance opposition."

The Lansing Journal said: "With unlimited means at their command, the liquor interests flooded Michigan with misleading literature."

The Port Huron Times-Herald said: "There is no denying that the liquor interests took a prominent part in the defeat of suffrage. . . . They worked openly against it and contributed largely to its defeat."

The Bay City Tribune said: "The liquor interests of the State were solidly arrayed against them (the women). Unquestionably their influence, more than anything else, caused the defeat of the amendment. In every county in the State they were out strongly against it."

The State Journal said: "For the liquor interests it (the defeat of suffrage) was an expensive victory. In time they will pay back ten times over what they have won. Their open and unabashed stand has driven home as nothing else could the fact that they have their hand on the affairs of the State; and that is a dangerous thing for any interest or coalition of interests which lives from year to year by the indulgence of the public to prove."

Even if Mr. Conroy declines to accept the verdict of the Michigan papers as to the cause of the increased majority against suffrage, the fact remains that there are now ten States where woman suffrage has been submitted to the voters more than once, and in eight of the ten the latest vote was more favorable than the one before it.

A. S. B.

WOMEN GOOD JURORS

Mr. Conroy says: "The vote for women means women on juries." In some of the suffrage States women are liable to jury duty, in others they are not; but in every State where they serve they have been found to make excellent jurors.

Gov. Marion E. Hay of Washington, in answer to a petition that he recommend the Legislature to exclude women from jury duty, wrote that women had lately served on a jury for the first time since equal suffrage was granted. He added: "The trial judge of the case praised their services highly, and urged that women jurors be generally called upon." (Woman's Journal, Jan. 7, 1911).

J. B. Bridges, president of the State Bar Association of Washington, an opponent of equal suffrage, wrote to Mrs. Frank B. Patterson of the College-Equal Suffrage League of California:

"Women have been upon the jury in Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham, Everett and other communities. While I have never agreed with you on the woman suffrage question, yet I must be fair enough to say that the women of Washington are patriotic and honest in performing duties devolving upon them, and they do not shirk their jury duties any more than the men do. I know that in Tacoma particularly the women have been acting as jurors on some very important cases, and from what I can learn their services have been altogether satisfactory. The argument that women are not entitled to the ballot because they are undesirable as jurors, or are unwilling to act, is no argument at all." (Woman's Journal, Oct. 21, 1911).

SAYS ISSUE NOT ON STATE RIGHTS

Senator Sheppard Avers Suffrage and Prohibition Amendments Do Not Involve Question

In an address on "Christian Citizenship" in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, Jan. 9, U. S. Senator Sheppard of Texas said:

"Nothing, in my opinion, could be more inaccurate than the contention that the prohibition and suffrage amendments to the Federal Constitution involve a violation of State's rights. The States reserved to themselves the right to amend the Constitution by a vote of three-fourths of their number. The prohibition and suffrage amendments merely enable the States to exercise their right."

KAAHUMANU

By Estelle Baker.

Who was she?

The wife of a king, Kamehameha the First.

Kaahumanu means "The Feather Mantle" and Kamehameha "The Lonely One."

The wife of the Hawaiian serf was not good enough to eat in the same room with her husband. To attempt to do so was death. Never, on pain of death, might she taste the delicious coconut, banana, turtle, pork or choice fish.

But no more could Kaahumanu.

Often Kaahumanu plead: "O Lonely One, it is a woman's right to eat of all that men eat; the Tabu is unjust."

And Kamehameha had always replied: "Tis the law of the Priests."

"Then strike the Priests down!" cried this militant, once.

At that the Lonely One had become angry. "You talk like a woman; don't you know I couldn't hold my job a week without their help?"

But Kaahumanu was young and good looking, while the Lonely One was old and would soon be in his lonely grave. So she whetted the only tools sex slaves have—patience and allurements. He listened to her methods for punishing his enemies; he heeded her advice in battles—as well as that of the Priests; he liked the lei she twined for his neck; he rested better in her soft arms than in those of any other wife. One day he said: "I shall die and Liholiho, my son, will be king when I am gone. But Liholiho is brainless and wild; you, Feather Mantle, shall reign equally with him; you shall be Kuhlina nui and if he shall guzzle awa too much, all power shall be vested in you alone."

Kamehameha kept his word. As soon as he was dead and his bones tied up, Kaahumanu went out to speak to Liholiho.

"We are equal in authority," she said. "Henceforth we will disregard the Tabu; we women will eat at the same table with you men, where there is abundance of food. You and I have only to agree to this."

"Oh, I don't know why I should change our customs," replied Liholiho; "what was good enough for my father is good enough for me, and if you were a womanly woman you would feel the same."

"And how would you feel, Liholiho," said Kaahumanu, "if you

TEACHERS MOURN DEATH OF LEADER

Chicago Joins in Tribute to Catherine Goggin's Devoted Work for Schools

There is deep regret for the death of Miss Catherine Goggin of Chicago. She was not in very good health, and was out for one of the evening walks of which she was fond, when she was overtaken by a Marshall Field delivery truck, dragged under the wheels, and killed instantly.

Miss Goggin taught for many years in the primary schools of Chicago, and then was put on the retired list. She first came into public notice about eighteen years ago, as Miss Margaret Haley's associate in the famous and successful fight of the teachers to make the great tax-dodging corporations pay up their taxes. The teachers were led to undertake the fight by the school board's announcement that there was not money enough to pay them their salaries. After this wrong was, thanks to their insistence, partly righted, great was their righteous indignation to find that the teachers were still not to benefit by receiving their just share of this money, while the police, who had votes, were quite unexpectedly enriched.

The Chicago teachers meanwhile formed their celebrated federation, affiliated themselves with the Chicago Federation of Labor, and from then on have been one of the great forces of the city, not only in fighting for better payment for teachers, and higher standards of teaching and of sanitation in the schools, but for suffrage, justice to women and justice to the workers.

It was the Chicago Federation of Teachers, headed by Margaret Haley and Catherine Goggin, who made famous the "Children's Mile," the square mile of land is the heart of the city, reserved originally for school revenue, which had been chipped at by one "business men's" school board after another, till finally some of the little that was left of it was leased at an inadequate rental to the Chicago Tribune, without proper safeguards as to renewal of lease. This group of women, of whom Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman is the present president, have been among the most loyal supporters of the educational policies of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

should have to see me eating the creamy coconut, tender turtle and shark; savory pork, honey-sweet banana and fat fish, while you might not have one mouthful of any of them?"

"That is different; we men have to go to war!" answered Liholiho.

"And we women have to bear the warriors," returned Kaahumanu.

"You make me tired!" exclaimed Liholiho. "I'm going to hiamoe" (sleep).

"Very well, then I'll rule alone; all the Alii about your father's dying bed heard the Lonely One say that I, only, should reign if you showed too much love for awa," and Kaahumanu turned away; but Liholiho called out to her that he would talk it over with her in the morning.

When morning came no Liholiho could be found.

Kaahumanu sent messengers everywhere; finally it was reported to her that Liholiho had embarked

CONFIDENCE IN US

The people who advertise in the Woman's Journal believe they are doing worth-while advertising. Those who have been in the paper for some time believe this because they have had results; those who have entered our pages more recently believe it because we told them WE believe it and they have confidence in us.

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CALIFORNIA WORKS TO SAVE BABIES

Campaign to Prevent Blindness in Infants by Providing Proper Care at Birth

The California State Board of Health is engaged in a State-wide campaign for the prevention of blindness in infants by the distribution of a prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum. In this campaign, which was begun last August when a new law passed by the last Legislature went into effect, there already have been distributed 10,000 outfits of the prophylactic, each outfit containing sufficient for use in two accouchements, or births.

Every physician in the State has received an outfit free. The law provides that these shall be given, and used in every case of birth, so that blindness may not be caused to the new-born infant through infection reaching the tender structures of the little one's eyes, destroying the sight.

Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, declares, according to the Sacramento Bee, that by using the prophylactic provided free by the State, the physicians of California would reduce the blindness in infants to almost nothing.

in a double canoe with comrades, women and awa, for several days' debauch. Kaahumanu dispatched a swifter boat with strong, sober men to bring him back by force.

On his return, Kaahumanu gave a public feast, at which she directed him to break the Tabu. He obeyed by leaving the men's table and seating himself at the women's table; several Alii followed him and all ate together of the same food.

Next, Kaahumanu ordered all the idols and temples destroyed. The Priests waged a fierce battle against her; but she won out; and won out alone, for the first missionary had not yet set foot on Hawaiian lava.

This is the true story of Women's Rights in Hawaii nei; if you don't believe it, ask Delegate Kalaniana'ole.

*Of this historical fact the historian Jarves says:

"Hawaii presented to the world the strange spectacle of a nation without a religion."

The first missionaries landed some five months later.

BIND THEIR FEET

"Every man in the world desires to be a hero; every woman in the world desires to be the wife of a hero. In China, thanks to foot-binding, these desires are realized. To my footbound wife, confined for life to her house except when I bear her in my arms to her palanquin, my stride is heroic, my voice is that of a roaring lion, my wisdom is of the sages. To her I am the world; I am life itself. How is it possible for Americans and Europeans to seem great men in the eyes of their big, fine, active wives? How are you able to play the superior part proper to the head of a civilized household?"

"I surmise that you realize your predicament and are taking active measures to strengthen your position against further weakening. As

a representative of a much riper civilization (China), I may assure you with authority that you are on the right track. I cannot give similarly unqualified approval to the means you employ. You deny woman the ballot, handicap her in professional life, discriminate against her in industry, belittle her intellectual achievements, or, if these are too palpably solid, you cry down the value of her personality. So far, good. But the dangerous barbaric spirit of independence among women cannot be held in check merely by throwing barriers across one and another avenue of expression. What you need for the civilizing of women is a simple and radical strategy. Bind their feet."—Suh-Ho in The New Republic, December 18th.

HELP ASKED FOR ARMENIAN WOMEN

Refugees Starving in Neighboring Countries—Mrs. Papazian to Give Readings

The suffering caused by the war has fallen with especial heaviness upon the Armenians. The men have been slaughtered by hundreds of thousands, in most cases without even a chance to defend themselves; and most of the women have been carried off to a fate worse than death. The refugees who have escaped into Russia, Greece and Egypt are starving. As these survivors are mainly women and children, their case should appeal with especial force to readers of the Woman's Journal. Send a contribution large or small to the treasurer of the relief fund, Mr. Henry D. Forbes, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, specifying that it is for the Armenians.

If you wish to unite pleasure with philanthropy, arrange to have Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian give a reading of Armenian poetry for the benefit of the relief fund, which she has generously offered to do for her expenses only. Mrs. Papazian reads delightfully. She is an American, though she bears an Armenian name by marriage. She is a woman of varied accomplishments, lecturer, playwright and play "coach." She has been head worker of a settlement in Montreal, a leader in the recreation centres of Boston, and assistant editor of an Armenian magazine. Last but not least, she did most effective service in the recent suffrage campaign in New York. Mrs. Catt says that she heard nothing but praise of Mrs. Papazian's work on all sides, never a single criticism. At present she is Neighborhood Secretary of the Civic Service House at 112 Salem street, Boston, where she may be addressed.

She has lectures also upon "Suffrage and the Woman's Cause," "Are the Social Teachings of Jesus Practicable?" "The Settlement Idea," "The Community Theatre," "Henry George and the Single Tax," and a long list of literary subjects. She also gives readings from Tolstoy, Goethe, Rostand, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Percy Mackaye, etc., and from her own plays. Mrs. Charles G. Ames says of her reading of Jeanne d'Arc: "Her audience forgot her and forgot themselves, and were moved most powerfully by an emotion too deep for expression."

Political enfranchisement would go far to quicken women's sense of social and public responsibility, and it would put into their hands a mighty instrument for making their interest in reform effective.—Rev. Charles G. Ames.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association moved from the Chauncy Building, Copley sq., into new headquarters at 167 Tremont st., near Mason st., last week. The whole second floor of the building has been taken, including a large room overlooking Boston Common where luncheon and afternoon tea will be served. The Massachusetts Association will keep its present headquarters, 585 Boylston st., adding the old Boston office.

WOMEN

WHO WOULD

VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

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National Women's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine for a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President, Headquarters 124 W. Washington St., Chicago (now)

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SITUATIONS

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. U. S. Government Job. \$75.00 month. Rapid advance to \$150 month. Vacations. No taxes. Short hours. Common education. Excellent "Pork" money. Write immediately for free list of positions now open. Franklin Institute, Box 7, Philadelphia, Pa. N. Y.

CHICAGO BROKE VOTING RECORDS

With Women Balloting Largest Percentage of Registration Was Polled of Last Twenty Years

Chicago, with women registering and voting, polled last year the largest percentage of its registered vote at a city election that it has polled in the last twenty years, according to a report of the Board of Election Commissioners for 1915. Eighty eight per cent. of all voters registered went to the polls at the mayoralty election last year, whereas at the preceding mayoralty election in 1911, when women could not vote, 87 per cent. voted; in 1907, 86%; in 1903, 84%; and in 1899, 85%.

Still more significant is the fact that the report shows that 79% of the possible registered vote was registered, while at the mayoralty election of 1911, when women could not vote, only 76% was registered, and in 1907, 77%. Of the 977,052 men and women possible voters last year, 775,779 were registered and 684,681 went to the polls.

With anti-suffragists, indifferent, careless and inexperienced women and busy mothers included in the number eligible to vote, it is indicative that women not only did not bring the percentage down but actually raised it.

In the face of these figures in the second largest city in the country, it is idle to say that women would not use or do not want the vote.

PARTY'S LEADERS SPEAK FOR CAUSE

Four Prominent Democrats Give Strong Endorsement at Woman's Democratic Convention

Four prominent Democrats, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Thomas J. Welsh, Senator James D. Phelan of California, and Conrad H. Syme, corporation counsel for the District of Columbia, spoke for equal suffrage at the fourth annual convention of the Woman's National Democratic League in Washington last week. Senator Phelan, however, confined his remarks to a defense of the State Rights method of securing votes for women.

Speaker Clark told the Democratic women: "I never object to any one taking a part in politics, for politics is business. I am convinced there is not enough politics in the United States. I am glad to see that women are coming into their own."

Mr. Syme said: "Women are coming into their own because women have a right to it."

Mrs. Marie Keough, statistician of the sanitary district of Chicago, president of the County Democracy of Chicago and vice president of the Illinois branch of the Democratic League, spoke in favor of the establishment of a Wilson home guard, a band of women organized to aid in the re-election of President Wilson as a guaranty of continued peace and the consequent protection of the home.

Viola Kautman writes the Woman's Journal that "every time a test was made of suffrage sentiment at the convention, the clapping showed a sentiment of at least 10 to 1 in favor. When a Maryland woman said that 'some of us,' meaning Maryland wo-

MARRIED TEACHER MAY KEEP PLACE

Supreme Court Sets Aside Rule Discharging District of Columbia Wife as Unjust

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia gave a decision Jan. 6 that Washington school teachers may marry and still retain their positions. The decision was in the case of Mrs. Gladys Aline Strong Hallman, who was granted a writ of mandamus compelling the board of education to reinstate her as a teacher. She was forced to vacate her position following her marriage June 15, 1915, by rule "45," which automatically discharged a woman teacher when she married. The court set aside the rule as unfair and discriminatory.

The Committee on Elementary

GRAIN GROWERS ENDORSE CAUSE

Representatives of Over 50,000 Farmers of Middle West Pass Resolutions Favoring Suffrage

Six thousand farmers, representing 50,000 members of the Equity grain growers of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota, recently assembled in the auditorium at St. Paul, Minn., passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we favor and support the principle of equal suffrage and urge the necessity of granting the vote to women. We recommend that at all future conventions a portion of the program be devoted to the interests of women and that all important committees shall have a proportionate representation of women in their membership.

ASK CONTINUATION OF CHILD LABOR

Cotton Mill Representatives Request Congress to Let Children Work in South

Representatives of southern cotton mills, headed by former Gov. W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, before the House Labor Committee opposed the Keating-Owen bill to prevent interstate shipment of goods manufactured with aid of child labor. Mr. Kitchin, who is a brother of Majority Leader Kitchin, said the bill as composed was unconstitutional and unwise.

"We first ought to oppose this measure because we believe our people who have to work should be permitted to do so," he said. "We have many of this class, and the cotton mills afford them a good opportunity for earning a

FORD PEACE SHIP GOES ON RECORD

Poll of Delegates Shows 130-11 for Suffrage and Equality Among Men and Women

The suffrage poll of the Ford Peace Ship showed 132 to 11 in favor of votes for women. Women were 57 to 1. Men were 73 to 10. Alice Park in a letter to the Woman's Journal from Christian-sund, Norway, of Dec. 18 says: "The few negatives were most apologetic and explanatory. They asked if their names were to be made public and seemed relieved when told that only the final count was to be published. No such nervous fear was shown by those who said 'Yes.'"

"When the revised list of passengers was published, many names were joined with the word 'suffragist' to indicate much more than a passive acceptance of the principle of sex equality. It was rather a title indicating active work in the organized movement for votes for women.

"Never have I seen such perfect equality between men and women as on the Ford Peace Ship. In meetings, in platform privileges, formal debate and informal discussion, men and women meet as absolute equals. It might well be a western ship sailing along the Pacific Coast instead of a company gathered from suffrage and non-suffrage States, from walks of life including business, press and education."

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual stockholders' meeting of The Woman's Journal, called for Jan. 10, has been postponed to Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock, at 585 Boylston street, Boston.

Chicago Before and After

The last two mayoralty elections in Chicago show in striking manner the interest which women take in the ballot when they have it.

In 1911 men alone could vote. In 1915 both men and women could vote. These figures are taken from the annual report of the Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago:

Year	Population	Possible Registered Vote	Actual Registered Vote	Percentage Registered	Percentage of Vote Cast	Percentage of Registered Vote Cast
1911	2,245,404	561,351	425,924	.76	370,352	.87
1915	2,442,632	977,052	775,779	.79	684,681	.88

With anti-suffragists, indifferent, careless and inexperienced women and busy mothers included in the number eligible to vote, it is significant that women not only did not bring the percentage down but actually raised it.

Schools of the Philadelphia Board of Education, last week, also recommended that the rule be suspended which makes married school principals ineligible for promotion, in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Pendleberry, principal of the Clymer School of Practice, who would otherwise be eligible for a more important position with a larger salary.

NATIONAL IS TO SEEK NEW ROOMS

Heads for Department's Selected at Board Meeting—New Quarters Imperative

At the meeting of the Official Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York, last week, it was decided to move to larger headquarters in New York.

The work is being divided into departments under the leadership of the board, which makes larger quarters necessary. These departments will each be under the direct charge of one member of the board.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, is at the head of the campaign work, and Miss Hannah Patterson, corresponding secretary, at the head of the organization. Mrs. Frank M. Roesing, first vice-president, will supervise the work of the Congressional committee, whose offices in Washington are also being changed for larger ones this year, and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer, will, as before, have charge of the Finance committee. The publicity work will be directed by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, and the members of the board who shall look after the research work and the literature department have not yet been decided upon.

men, were changing their minds in favor of women's entering politics, the applause was tumultuous."

WOMEN USE VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

First Municipal Election Results Good and Bill Now Pending for Full Franchise

The first election at which South African women could use their municipal franchise took place on November 10th, and the women turned out well to show the country how glad they were of their privilege. Out of the four political parties many individual members among the Nationalists and the Unionists are strong adherents of the woman's cause. Two members of the Unionist party—Hon. Hugh Windham and Mr. Patrick Duncan—introduced their bill in February, 1914, granting women the franchise upon the same terms as men. This was defeated by one vote. Another similar bill is expected to be introduced shortly, and hopes for its passage are good, since General Botha, leader of the South African Party, i. e., the new Government, believes strongly in votes for women. The Labor Party has also put woman suffrage as a foremost plank in its platform. Its pledge of support says: "Woman suffrage is part of the fighting platform of the Labor Party and is included in our Constitution. Every candidate put forward by our Party is pledged to do his utmost, if elected, to carry out the principles embodied in the Party's Constitution and Platform."

Australia has taken a strong step to prevent gambling in food prices. The temptation to such gambling is made especially tempting by the war. The government has therefore bought up the whole wheat crop, paying the farmers the full price for it, and is now selling the grain itself.

good living. The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, and the South generally, are just as humane as any member of this committee."

All but one of the Congressmen who voted against the child labor bill in the last Congress also voted against the nationwide suffrage amendment.

LAST LAUGHS

Success has turned many a man's head—in fact, it's a long head that has no turning.—Boston Transcript.

"Gentlemen," remarked the professor, "the general function of the heads of several learned members of this class it to keep their neckties from slipping off."—Harvard Lampoon.

Colonel (of a very gallant Colonial regiment)—"Now, boys, here's the English general coming to inspect you. Keep steady, no spitting, and, for heaven's sake, don't call me Alf!"—Tatler.

A little boy only six years old was boasting that he worked in a blacksmith shop. "What do you do there?" he was asked. "Do you shoe horses?" "No, sir!" he answered promptly. "I shoo flies."—Our Dumb Animals.

The Lady: "Don't you think that Muscovite onslaught is awful?"

The Gentleman: "I've never tried it; can you show me the steps?"—Leland Stanford Chaparral.

Goldsmith: "Would you like any name or motto engraved on it, sir?"

Customer (who has chosen an engagement ring): "Ye-yes-um,—"Augustus to Irene." And—ha—look here, don't—ah—cut Irene very deep."—Punch.

"Yes, grandma, I am to be married during the bright and glad-some Yuletide."

"But, my dear," said grandma, earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride sweetly. "Seventeen gowns!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New Year's Resolutions for Suffragists.

Let us resolve to remember:

1. That we are working for suffrage because of our own convictions on the subject, and not as a personal favor to the chairman of some committee.
2. That no one else is ideally fitted to do the job assigned to us, so we might as well attend to it ourselves.
3. That no one else will suffer any less in doing it than we do; they may talk less about their suffering.
4. That, as some day we shall undoubtedly say: "Yes, I was one of the women who worked hard for suffrage," we might as well work hard.
5. That it is unnecessary to be either apologetic or antagonistic about the cause, but if we must be one or the other, the latter is preferable.
6. That the only way to get rest from suffrage work is to get suffrage.—Alice Duer Miller.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 3

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

FIVE CENTS

Real Force Behind "Women's" Anti Movement Uncovered

Societies Which Claim to Speak for Eighty Per Cent. of Women Received Eighty Per Cent. of Contributions in Home State from Men Representing Moneyed Interests

For the first time those anti-suffragists who claim to speak for women have been driven into the open. An unexpected hand has reached out to their banner which throughout the last campaign told every passer-by that "80 Per Cent. Of the Women Do Not Want the Vote" and torn it ruthlessly down. This destruction is not the work of a suffragist. The iconoclast is none other than the impartial Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Not only during the last campaigns but even now, in Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota and in the halls of Congress, a few women have presented themselves as the spokesmen of the "great body of women who do not want the ballot thrust upon them." They have steered a course distinct in the main from that of their discredited allies, the liquor and vice interests, but their purpose has been to make it appear that the majority of women were opposed. It was, however, constantly apparent to suffragists that there was a force behind this opposition that did not consist of women. Only the proof was lacking, and now that is here.

Of all the States in the Union, the women" received 80 per cent. of their contributions from men. Furthermore, it was not men in general that financed the anti-suffrage campaign. One hundred

(Continued on page 18.)

Anti-Suffrage Liquor League Hides Accounts

No list of receipts or expenditures was filed at the State House by the Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League, through which certain liquor men of Massachusetts worked during the last campaign. Dennis F. Reardon, treasurer of this league and a Boston member of the Legislature, sent a letter to a number of liquor men during the campaign in which he spoke of funds to assist "in sending speakers to every city and town in the Commonwealth to advance the anti-suffrage cause." Mr. Reardon enclosed in each letter ten tickets for a picnic and outing at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, and asked for checks, made payable to him. Along with this letter went one from Edward J. Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Liquor League, introducing Mr. Reardon and saying: "Anything you can do to make our cause a success will be appreciated."

The time for filing campaign expenses and contributions has expired, and the Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League has not only helped to deny justice to the women of the Bay State, but it has made a mock of the corrupt practices law.

There is only one conclusion that can be drawn from these facts: It is men, and not women, who are conducting the campaign against equal suffrage in this country under the guise of "women's anti-suffrage societies" and with a few women as pawns.

The people who claimed to speak for "eighty per cent. of

the women" received 80 per cent. of their contributions from men. Furthermore, it was not men in general that financed the anti-suffrage campaign. One hundred

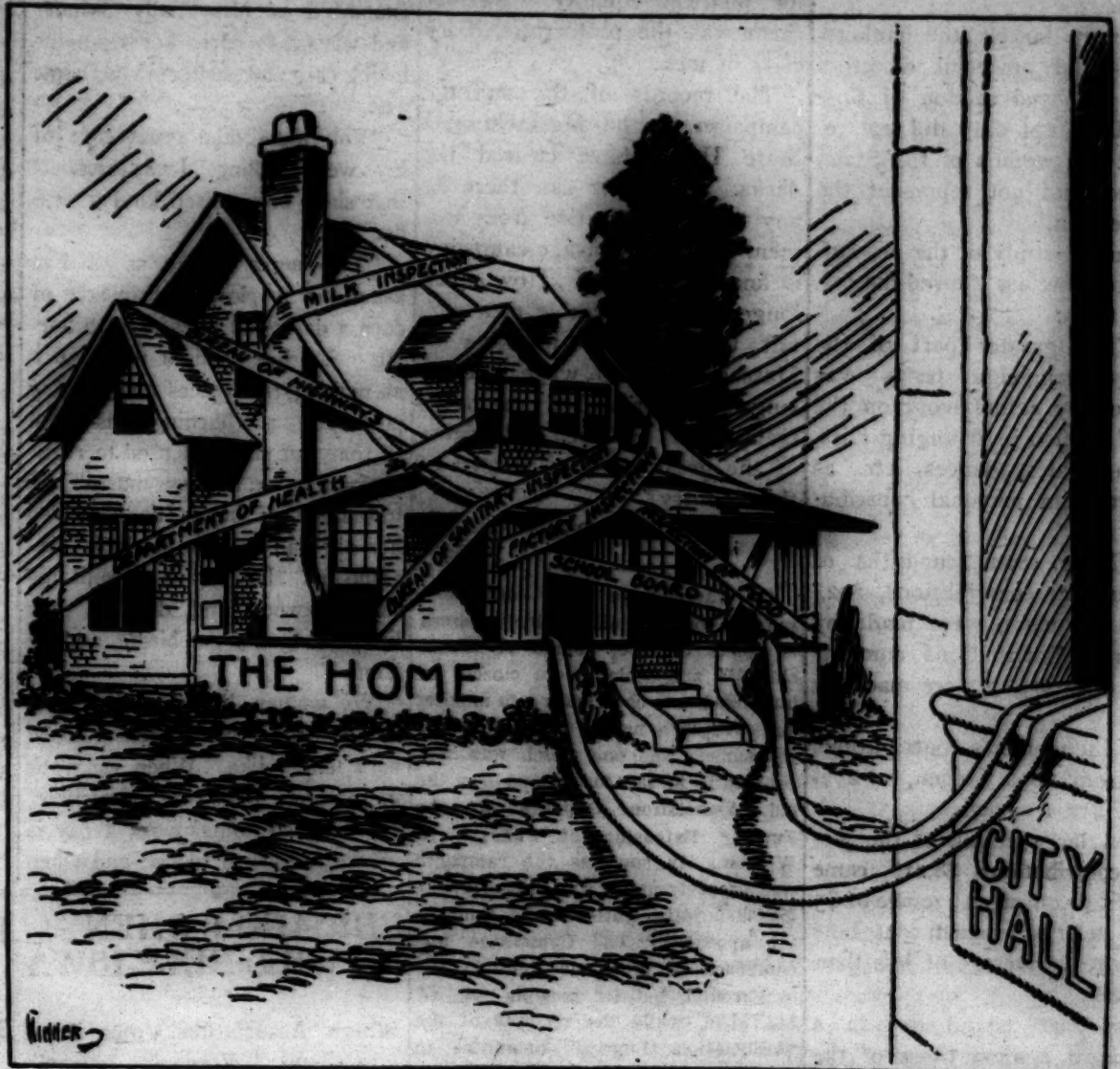
(1) By far the greater part of the anti-suffrage campaign fund was made up of personal contributions as distinct from fairs, rummage sales, dances, etc.

(2) Four-fifths of these personal contributions, or \$39,324, were made by men. Contributions amounting to only \$9,585, were made by women.

(3) The men's contributions came from 633 men, an average of \$62. a man.

(4) More than three-fifths of all the anti-suffrage contributions, \$31,695, came from 135 men alone, an average of \$235 a man.

WOMAN'S PLACE



TOWN IN FLORIDA GIVES SUFFRAGE

Municipal Franchise Voted by Council of Cocoa, Following Fellsmere's Example



The town of Cocoa, Brevard County, Florida, has followed the example of Fellsmere. News has just come that shortly before the close of the year an amendment to the election ordinance providing for the municipal franchise of women passed the city council.

"In this little town, where no tourist ever penetrates and only oranges and grapefruit grow, the village council gave the women municipal suffrage last week, and everybody seems pleased," says Mrs. S. H. Vollmer, a Long Island suffragist wintering in Cocoa, in a letter to Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York.

By actual count there are over 100 women of voting age in Cocoa, thirty of these being free-holders.

"To many the idea of municipal suffrage for women is new—here, at least," said the Cocoa News and Star recently. "But the people are aware of the importance of the growing demand all over the world for woman suffrage."

For the first time in the history of the four medical and dental associations of that city, a woman, Dr. Clara Shetter-Keiser, has been elected president of the Reading, Pa., Medical Society.

Senate Committee Reports Nation-Wide Amendment

Only One Dissenting Vote Cast Against Recommendation to Upper House to Enfranchise Women—Report Finds Change Logical

A favorable report on the nation-wide suffrage amendment was made on Jan. 8 to the United States Senate by the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, of which Senator Thomas of Colorado is chairman. Only one dissenting vote was cast in committee against the report, that of Senator Catron of New Mexico. After pointing out that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers, the report says:

"Manhood suffrage has been from time to time extended. Every enlargement of the franchise has been a natural and logical development of the principle of popular sovereignty. We may assume that universal male suffrage is an established factor in our system of government.

"In our opinion every argument upon which universal manhood suffrage rests, demands the extension of its privileges and responsibilities to women. They are subject to the laws, are taxed for the support of government and subject with men to a common political destiny. They comprise 50 per cent. of our population. They are citizens in all other respects. Together with the men, they constitute the people. In patriotism, intelligence, devotion to welfare of the government and in capacity for franchise, they are in no wise inferior to men.

"Neither logically nor justly,

therefore, can unlimited suffrage be recognized as an essential to our republican form of government and its existence at the same time be limited to one-half of the people, arbitrarily segregated from the other half by the accident of sex.

"Woman's activities, her participation, sacrifices and her misfortunes in the great conflict now raging over three continents have for all time disposed of the contention that she should not be armed with the ballot because she cannot wield the sword. She has taken man's place in all the industrial pursuits of organized society, she has maintained his government, manufactured his ammunition, ob-

(Continued on page 18.)

SENATE TAKES UP PHILIPPINE BILL

Upper House Considers Enfranchising Filipino Men—What About American Women?

The United States Senate for four days last week considered the bill to give increased governmental power to the men of the Philippines. The House passed this bill during the preceding Congress without amending it to include women.

The Senate has found time to consider the question of enfranchising Filipino men. Now what about American women?

REAL FORCE BEHIND "WOMENS" ANTI MOVEMENT UNCOVERED

(Continued from page 17.) and thirty-five men furnished \$31,695, nearly half the total receipts of the entire campaign and 64 per cent. of the total contributions. Who are these men? What sort of men can afford to sign a check for \$235 with which to fight the enfranchisement of women?

They are largely the bankers, brokers and powerful directors of the moneyed section of Boston. They not only did not represent the women of the State, but they did not represent the average men.

A similar study of the pro-suffrage contributions showed the following facts:

(1) The greater part of the suffrage campaign funds was made up by actual work on the part of women in arranging fairs, rummage-sales, dances, etc. as distinct from personal contributions.

(2) More than four-fifths of the personal contributions, \$32,963 to be exact, were made by women. Contributions amounting to only \$7,017 were made by men.

(3) The women's contributions came from 1,896 women, an average of \$17 a woman.

(4) A large chunk of the women's contributions, \$8,216, came from 1,654 women, an average of \$5 apiece; and 1,024 women contributed \$2,997, an average of less than \$3 apiece.

These facts stand out in a white light against those of the anti-suffrage campaign. They show incontrovertibly that the suffrage movement is a movement largely of women. More than 80 per cent. of its contributions were from women, and the greater part of its receipts were gained, not by a "check-book" campaign, but by hard work. It is a significant fact that while 633 men were handing out \$62 apiece against suffrage, three times as many women were giving \$17 apiece for it. Most women do not have check-books; they get their money with difficulty and only by saving with

the utmost care. And while 135 men were giving \$235 apiece in their fight against justice, 1,024 women, eight times as many, were giving a hard-earned \$3 apiece with which to gain their freedom.

All sorts of women, rich and poor alike, gave up their money for political equality. Against them was the plutocratic, Tory class of men.

The records of the suffrage campaign at the Massachusetts State House have cleared the decks. No longer can there be any talk of opposition from women. The anti-suffrage campaign is financed by men. How much longer will respectable men permit the moneyed interests of Massachusetts to wage unchallenged an organized campaign against the welfare and rights of the great mass of women of this country?

Henry Bailey Stevens.

(1). There were three main anti-suffrage societies, all of which claimed to speak for the women of Massachusetts and which were closely inter-locked, one contributing to another and with the names of contributors the same. The one which was kept constantly in the foreground was the old Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. As soon as the campaign was properly under way, however, the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Committee appeared. The Committee was composed of men and kept in the background, but its receipts totalled \$43,727.76, while the receipts of the "Association Opposed" amounted to \$13,366.47, and the receipts of the Public Interests League reached \$3,578.33. But the distinction between the Associations is purely nominal, as was shown by the number of cross-contributions from one society to the other and by the fact that the same names appeared throughout the contributing lists of each.

(2) The total receipts were \$72,521.32, of which \$11,220.86 were cross-contributions from one society to another, leaving a total of net receipts of \$61,300.46. The personal contributions amounted to \$48,910.07.

(3). The total receipts were \$111,609.47, of which \$4,641.56 were cross-contributions, leaving a total of net receipts of \$106,967.91. The personal contributions amounted to \$39,980.38.

COMMITTEE GIVES FAVORING REPORT

(Continued from page 17.)

served and enforced his laws, operated his machines, bound up his wounds, buried his dead and has been his comrade in arms upon the firing line. Man has become conscious of her powerful co-operation in war; he will soon recognize the justice of her demands to share his burdens in public affairs in times of peace."

The report adds that inasmuch as the nation nearly half a century ago determined to restrict State authority over the ballot by abolishing the disqualification of color, there is no reason why it should not continue this policy by abolishing the disqualification of sex. The report was signed by Senators Thomas, Owen and Hollis, Democrats, and Sutherland, Clapp and Jones, Republicans. Senator Ransdell, Democrat, voted for the report but his name did not appear on it when presented. Senator Catron, Republican of New Mexico, dissented, and Senator Johnson, Democrat of South Dakota, did not sign the report.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

Renewing your subscription for the Woman's Journal means only \$1.00 to you; to the management of the paper it means from \$1500 to \$3000 a month, according to the number of expirations for the month. Failure to renew promptly is a handicap which the average subscriber does not fully realize.

Beginning with the New Year an improved system of renewal reminders has been put into operation, and subscribers are asked to help make this woman's paper one of the most successful in the country by co-operating with the management as follows:

1. Write at once if your paper is not received.
2. Report change of address promptly.
3. Renew promptly.
4. If you believe in having a suffrage paper, never discontinue.
5. If you believe that education in equal suffrage will win, extend the educational value of the Journal by asking at least one other suffragist to subscribe. Mrs. Chapman Catt says we need to educate and organize.

The Burden of the Ballot

By Eliza Calvert Hall

The Anti's protests against having the "burden of the ballot" forced on woman reminds me of the following story from the Boston Post:

"It ain't everybody I'd trust my little gal to," said old Farmer Skinner to the lovelorn swain who in the Far West had become enamored of Miss Sally Skinner and wished to carry her from the loving care and shelter of the home nest.

"You must take great care of my wee birdling, Jack; ricollect that she's been raised kind o' tender like.

"Two acres a day is all I've asked her to plow, and an acre of corn a day is all she's used to hoeing. She kin do light work, such as making rail fences and digging post holes, and burning brush, and all that, but she ain't used to regular farm work, and you mustn't ask too much of her. It's hard for her old dad to give his little sunshine up. He'll have to split his own firewood and dig his own taters now, but go, birdie, and be happy."

We women, like the "little gal" in the story, have been "raised very tender like." When we work in factories, mills and sweatshops, eight or ten hours' work a day is all we are asked to do; and when

we work at home, a twelve or fifteen-hour day is all we are used to. We can't do anything more than perform the little offices of housekeeper, cook, nurse, chambermaid, seamstress and laundress, with now and then a little job of keeping boarders thrown in, just to prevent time from hanging heavy on our hands.

We can do such light work as teaching in schools and colleges, writing books, carving statues and painting pictures; we can sing and dance and play on various instruments and write plays and act in them; when an army goes to war, we go with them to nurse the sick and wounded; as stenographers, clerks and bookkeepers, we keep the wheels going in the world of business; we are the foundation stones of the home and the pillars of the church; and, incidentally, quite incidentally, we have the task of furnishing bodies for the entire human race, and bringing them into the world through the Gates of Pain. But we are not used to "regular work," and it would be asking entirely too much of us to request that we walk or ride to the polls now and then and slip a piece of paper in a ballot box. That is too hard a job for "little gals" who have been "raised kind o' tender like."

CHICAGO WOMEN WILL HELP IOWA

Illinois Association Votes Fund to Send "Woman's Journal" During Campaign Months

Resolutions to assist in the Iowa suffrage campaign by mailing the Women's Journal to club women and leading men of Iowa for the next four months were adopted by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the luncheon given Jan. 4 in honor of the board members by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch at the Chicago Woman's Club.

Mr. Howard L. Blackwell of Boston, treasurer of the Journal, spoke on the ways in which the Journal hoped to help the campaign, and the fund voted was the result of his talk. Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart and the State board were contributors.

FEDERAL MEASURE IS INTRODUCED

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Senator Kenyon of Iowa to prevent the employment of women in mills, factories or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours in any one day. It provides that six months after the passage of the act no carrier shall transport or accept for transport, in interstate commerce, the products of any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in which women or girls are permitted to work more than eight hours in any one day, or more than six days or forty-eight hours during any one week.

Some pessimists have said that the defeat of the Eastern States would give us such a blow as we would not recover from for years. Nonsense—we are stronger today everywhere than we ever were.—Harriet Taylor Upton.

DENMARK GREET WOMEN VOTERS

Speeches in Parliament Anticipate Stronger Union of Men and Women

Mr. Edward Brandes of the Danish Parliament recently welcomed the new women voters of Copenhagen into the arena of politics. He said: "In some quarters, it is held that woman suffrage will ruin the happiness of the home. That is only nonsense, for there will be a stronger union when the wife actively shares the husband's political interest. There will be no more a woman's party in Parliament than there is a man's party."

Another speaker mentioned that this had already shown itself at the municipal elections. "One never sees so many couples arm-in-arm as on the day of election—even before breakfast."

SUNDAY'S AVOWAL BRINGS APPLAUSE

Evangelist's Tribute to America's Womanhood Wins Approval of Vast Audience

When "Billy" Sunday opened his speaking engagement in Trenton, N. J., Jan. 5, he declared that the political and social regeneration of the nation could be accomplished only when the ballot went into the hands of America's womanhood. "His open espousal of woman suffrage caught the popular favor like magic," says the Philadelphia Press, "and the roar of applause that drowned the evangelist's last word on the subject was like the booming of the surf along the breakwater."

Miss Geneva Moeser, 21 years old, defeated eight men candidates for the office of auditor of St. Clair County in Illinois, according to a dispatch from East St. Louis of Jan. 9.

COLLEGE WOMEN GIVE STATE GIFT

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Present Alma Mater with Fire Prevention Scholarship

"A study in fire prevention," designed to lessen "the appalling fire risks in our own factories, many of them crowded as never before on account of war orders," is the gift to Pennsylvania announced last week by Bryn Mawr College alumnae of the classes 1889 to '92. One purpose of the study is to rouse the public and win its co-operation for a nationwide campaign "to minimize or even to eliminate the fire danger which hourly imperils the lives of thousands of young girls and women in industry."

Rather than present the college with a Greek theater or some such gift, the class of '89 decided to make this study as a "token of learning's new birth unto democracy."

The Pennsylvania department of labor and industry accepted the gift.

Miss Fanny Travis Cochran and Miss Florence Lucas Sanville, whose joint social research work is widely known, will conduct the work.

PRAISES COLLEGE WOMEN'S GIFT

Pennsylvania Professor Says Fire Prevention Study Indicates New and Vital Interest

The gift of a fire prevention fund by alumnae of Bryn Mawr indicates a new and more vital social interest, according to Professor Edward P. Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania. In a letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Professor Cheyney says:

"It is often said that there is nothing new. The action of these women disproves it. There is a new sense of responsibility of those who have intellectual insight and pecuniary means; there is a new realization that it is not merely in times of crises or catastrophe, but in usual times, that conditions need looking into; there is a new belief that the higher ideals of the community must prevail, and that no individual negligence or self-interest or shortcoming can be allowed to stand in the way of the demands of society at large; there is a new degree of humanitarian sympathy with those whose lives are more narrow and subject to greater chances of harm. It is because this foundation by this group of Bryn Mawr women embodies and strengthens these conceptions that it has an especial interest. Its importance lies not only in the help it will give in the prevention of the loss of the lives of women and girls by fire, but in the fact that it will awaken more people to a new sense of responsibility, and will make many see clearly what we may have before seen dimly, that we have already entered into a period of higher and better social ideals."

The National Child Labor Committee have announced that the annual child labor conference will be held in Asheville, N. C., February 3 to 6.

Several hundred thousand women were represented by delegates to the National Council of Women, which opened in Washington, Jan. 12, for a three days session. There were to be two talks on suffrage before the council.

SAYS LAW FAILS TO AID WIDOWS

New York Justice Would Head Committee to Ask State for Proper Provision

Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy of New York City has offered to head a committee that will go to Albany to ask the Legislature to pass a mandatory law to force the city to provide properly for the widows, in accordance with the recent Widows' Pension act.

"While the Charities Board is making provision for jobs under the act," he said, "it is noticeable that small provision is being made for the widows. The totally inadequate sum of \$100,000 was set aside, after the board heard that we intended going to Albany, and in the meantime many widows and their children are in actual want because the city does not make proper provision for them."

SUFFRAGE BILL IN BOTH N. Y. HOUSES

Women Push Necessary Measures Providing for Resubmission of Amendment in 1917

Resolutions for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the voters in New York State in November, 1917, were introduced in the Legislature Jan. 11. The resolution was introduced in the lower House by Assemblyman H. E. H. Brereton of Warren. Since the opening session of the Legislature Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party, and other members of the party have been busy at the Capitol. Speaker Sweet is said to have given his pledge that no impediments would be put in the way of its passage through the Assembly and said that if the women succeeded in winning over the legislators there would be little delay in getting favorable action on the measure on the floor of the House.

The measure, before it can go to the voters, must be passed by two consecutive Legislatures. Suffragists have opened headquarters at the Ten Eyck Hotel.

The bill granting presidential suffrage to women was introduced for the Women's Political Union in the New York Legislature at Albany Jan. 5. Senator George A. Slater of Westchester County was sponsor for the measure in the Senate, and Assemblyman Leon Bleeker, from the Tenth District of New York County, introduced the bill in the lower House.

The bill, which was drawn by Minnie I. Bull, formerly in the office of Secretary of State, seeks merely to amend the election law by adding to sections 162 and 451 a provision that women "citizens who possess the qualifications named in section 162 of this act shall be permitted to vote for electors of President and Vice-President upon their complying with the provisions of this act as to registration," etc.

"If you observe Child Labor Day the right way, you may save 150,000 children from wrong conditions of labor. Is that not a good way to begin the New Year?" says the press bulletin of the national committee.

A LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL

New York Needs Only 97,493 More Men to Secure Passage of Amendment Next Time

This is leap year and the women of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are about to propose to 97,493 men to give them their votes in the next suffrage campaign.

This is all that is necessary to carry the Empire State the next time the amendment comes up to be voted upon; for 553,348 men signified their assent to the enfranchisement of women last November.

Out of every 100 voters throughout the State more than 42 voted "yes". In Manhattan and Long Island 43 out of every 100 were for suffrage. In the campaign districts of which Syracuse and Buffalo are centres and in the ninth campaign district, Westchester, Rockland, Sullivan and Orange counties, the vote nearly went up to 45 per cent. and in the counties around Ithaca and Binghamton it was 47 1-2 per cent.

Five counties were won outright for suffrage — Broome, Chautauqua, Chemung, Schenectady and Tompkins. The women of New York State won 85.25 per cent. of the vote necessary to

carry their amendment. They have less than 15 per cent. left to win.

In Manhattan 88,886 men voted for woman suffrage and only 15,000 new voters are needed to carry the Borough. In Greater New York 42 1-2 per cent. of the vote was favorable. Nearly one quarter of a million of "yes" votes were cast in the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Richmond. The women of those counties are now out for 41,378 new votes needed to carry the five New York counties.

In the four campaign states the total vote on suffrage was 42 1-2 per cent. favorable. The average for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York States was 85 per cent. of the needed vote, Massachusetts falling to 70 per cent. and Pennsylvania reaching 93 1-4 per cent. The women of Pennsylvania have only 63-4 per cent of their needed vote left to be gained. Out of 2,936,715 men who voted on the suffrage amendment in the four campaign States last year 1,234,470 voted "yes". This means that 233,888 new votes will win these four States in their next campaigns.

CITY MERCHANTS GET BOOMERANG

Their Complaint of Goods on Approval Brings Query "How Else to Shop at Home"

The Retail Merchants Council of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce received an unexpected boomerang in one reply to its appeal for co-operation in reducing certain shopping abuses to which the retail trade is subjected. In a letter to the Political Equality Club of Rochester the Council explained that twenty-five per cent. of the purchases made were returned to the stores at an eventual cost to the consumer and at a loss to themselves. They were doubtless surprised when the lady who received their appeal and who is described by the Rochester Club as "one of the gentlest, quietest, apparently most timid of its members" made the following reply for herself as an individual, not for the Political Equality Club:

"Since the majority of the Retail Merchants on November 2 decided that Woman's Place is in the Home, and since the only way that women can shop at home is by purchasing several articles and returning the least desirable, is it not inconsistent for you to ask them to discontinue the practice? . . . It is gratifying to know that the merchants have withdrawn one eye out of the sand far enough to recognize the purchasing power of women in the community, but it is not self-respecting of them to ask help of the women whose opinion they so recently belittled.

"If I can be of any service to the sales people in helping to secure a minimum wage or fewer hours of labor, or union organization, or more seats behind the counter, you may command me to the limit of my time and strength. Yours for a greater and better Rochester."

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government opened its new lunch-room, club-room and headquarters at 167 Tremont Street on Jan. 6. Luncheon and tea are served daily at the Sunflower Lunch, which occupies the large front room overlooking the Common. The Association held a reception Wednesday, Jan. 12 from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. for members and their friends.

The Massachusetts State budget for 1916 shows the following estimates submitted to the Legislature by State Auditor Cook: For charitable institutions, \$4,804,797; for correctional institutions, \$1,316,599; for education, \$1,666,434. According to this estimate, the fund for educational purposes represents only 27 per cent. of the sum devoted to charitable and correctional institutions.

UNUSUAL TRIBUTE TO WOMAN ARTIST

Kate A. Cary in Study in Pueblo Village Wins Admittance to Secret Clans

Miss Kate A. Cory, an adopted member of the Hopi Indian tribe, has just sold twenty-five of her Indian pictures to the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C. From an Illinois farm to a Pueblo village and from a farm house to a third floor one-room flat in a Hopi communal house is an experience not given to every woman. Miss Cory traveled seventy miles across the deserts of Arizona to find subjects for mural decorations. When she reached the Pueblo village of Hopi, she lived for six years among these Indian people and found them so interesting that she almost forgot why she came. She compiled a Hopi grammar while she was getting acquainted with the tribe of her adoption and she helped quiet a Hopi revolution. She is the only woman of another race who was ever taken into the secret clans of this pagan tribe.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES HELP IOWA'S CAMPAIGN

Poster Contest, Club Women's Interest, School Competition and Conference Feature Week's Work

Iowa is to have a poster contest. Plans are being worked out for a State-wide contest open to all Iowa artists and the prize award will be of sufficient size to attract recognized artists. Mrs. R. H. Delmege of Des Moines, a member of the board of the Votes For Women League, is chairman of the committee to arrange the details of the contest. Every art school and art department of the various Iowa colleges will be reached in this contest. The idea, though hardly launched, has caught popular favor and interest is keen.

Some time ago it was planned by the club women of Des Moines and other cities to present the suffrage question at the various club meetings and gatherings, and so far the plan has worked splendidly. Mothers clubs, study circles, and various women's organizations have incorporated it in their programs with the result that there is an ever-widening interest.

Suffrage literature is very much in demand, just now, in the Des Moines schools, as the contest for the best composition on "Why Mother Should Vote" is on in full swing. This contest was started by Miss Florence Harsh, chairman of Polk county. "I would like something short that would cover everything," was the request from one young contestant.

The most important suffrage happening in Iowa this week was a two-day session of the State board and State organizers. The session was called that the new organizers coming into the State might become familiar with the progress of the Iowa campaign thus far and also with the plan of organization. Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, and the board spent a busy two days planning for the remaining months of the campaign.

BAY STATE LABOR LAW IMPERFECT

Massachusetts Children Not As Well Protected As Might Have Been Supposed

"We in Massachusetts are rather inclined to look complacent when child labor laws are being talked about," says the Springfield Republican, in a discussion of the provisions of the Massachusetts child labor laws. "Massachusetts has good child labor laws; if we never knew it before we learned it from the loud praises of the questionable interests who weren't willing Massachusetts women should have a vote for fear they would bring on 'sentimental legislation.' But now it is pointed out that our highly commendable laws are not thoroughly enforced by the few inspectors provided, and that they are not applied except in a negative direction, to prevent gross abuses. Positive good might be brought to many children by means of the laws we now have, in the opinion of the Massachusetts child labor committee, and it is with this as an aim that it has embarked on its 'constructive program for securing the full benefit of child labor laws in Massachusetts."

"For instance, we have a law requiring medical inspection of

There are varying values put on the result of a campaign for suffrage regardless of the outcome and along this line the Des Moines Tribune says: "Last fall suffrage campaigns were waged in four States at the same time, and three of the States held their election on the same day. While the general question on equal suffrage was before the country to an unprecedented degree, attention did not focus on a single State, as it will on Iowa next June. It will do Iowa good to get into the limelight next June. Whatever the outcome of the election, one section of the country will get a more definite idea of the geographical location of Iowa than that it is somewhere 'beyond the Mississippi!'"

A suffrage conference, open to both men and women, was held this week to discuss the campaign work in the State and especially in Polk county. A group of the State organizers were the speakers.

February 13 has been set as suffrage day in the churches of Polk county. A number of the ministers have consented to preach suffrage sermons, the suffrage day exercises being held in conjunction with the Lincoln Day observances.

In sending this news the press bureau of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association says: "The Iowa suffragists, like the suffragists of other States, feel that a subscription to The Woman's Journal sent to one who is yet indifferent, or even opposed, is effective work in the cause of suffrage. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association will do much to aid the Iowa campaign through their generous gift of several hundred subscriptions to The Woman's Journal, to be sent out under the direction of the Iowa State Association."

children between 14 and 16 before they can go to work. This law succeeds in keeping out of industry a few children whose physical condition is very bad. It might be made of positive benefit, the child labor committee believes, if there were arrangements for following up the health of the children found unfit, and for helping others to keep away from occupations for which they are not suited physically.

"We have a law requiring an education equivalent to 4th grade standards before children between 14 and 16 can go to work. The committee points out that part time day classes could be arranged for these children. Boston is the only city which has accepted the part-time schooling law of 1913, allowing cities and towns to establish part-time schools for working children between 14 and 16 and to require attendance for not less than four hours a week. And so on. Approximately 25,000 children between 14 and 16 years of age are at work in Massachusetts, a large proportion in factories."

A despatch from Berlin says that Emperor William has conferred the Iron Cross on Frau Skolik of Gleiwitz for disclosing a bomb plot, the work of a spy. This is the first time that a woman has received the Iron Cross.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and
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Publication Office, 588 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months
on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, \$1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label
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Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable
to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising man-
ager.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

THE FIRST VICTORY

Equal suffrage has won its first victory in the present Congress. The U. S. Senate Committee has reported in favor of submitting the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment to the States, with only one dissenting vote.

The committee accompanies its recommendation of the amendment with good and strong reasons for abolishing this ancient legal disqualification of half the human race, which still lingers on as an anachronism in the twentieth century. Be sure to read the report in another column. A. S. B.

MORE GO ARM IN ARM

Preparations for the coming elections have already begun in Denmark. Women will take part for the first time in electing members of the Danish Parliament, and the women are following courses of instruction to prepare themselves to vote intelligently.

Every political party is holding meetings for women, and trying to win the support of the new voters. One such meeting held lately was addressed by two cabinet ministers. The Minister for Internal Affairs laid stress upon the measures taken by the Government to keep the prices of food from soaring out of sight, in consequence of which food prices are now considerably lower in Denmark than in Sweden. Edward Brandes said that, instead of hurting the happiness of the home, equal suffrage will bring about a closer union when the wife shares the husband's interest in public questions. Another speaker pointed out that this has already been shown at municipal elections, since the granting of municipal suffrage to women: "One never sees so many couples arm in arm as on election day—even before breakfast."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, writing in The Outlook of April 3, 1909, gave as one among the many good results of equal suffrage that "it binds the family more closely together." She cited the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, who says:

"We find that equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie, the greatest strengthener of family life. It seemed odd at first to find half the benches at a political meeting occupied by ladies; but when men have got accustomed to it they do not like the other thing. When they found that they could take their wives and daughters to these meetings, and afterwards go home with them and talk it over, it was often the beginning of a new life for the family—a life of ideas and interests in common, and of a union of thought."

A. S. B.

"THE UNIT OF SOCIETY"

We resume this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy says: "One of the cardinal principles of Socialism is that the individual and not the family should be the unit of society, and the enfranchisement of women is necessary to put this principle into operation." And he quotes Mrs. A. J. George to the effect that a married woman must either vote with her husband or against him. "If she

votes with him she merely doubles the vote without changing the result. If she votes against him, then the family ceases to come in contact with the State as a unit."

"The unit of society" is a vague phrase of uncertain meaning. The question now under discussion is not the social unit but the political unit. Not one of the 48 States of the Union makes the family the political unit. The unmarried boy of 21 and the confirmed old bachelor of 90 have votes; the widow with minor children has none. A family may include a grandfather, a father, and several sons of voting age. Every one of them has a ballot, and, if they choose, they may all vote for different candidates. The family thus may "come in contact with the State" at half a dozen different points, and nobody sees any harm in it. The family must always remain the fundamental social group; but under our present constitution and laws, the unit of suffrage is not the family but the male individual. Imagine the uproar that would greet any proposal to re-establish the old patriarchal system under which the eldest male of each family had all the political power!

Mrs. George says that if married women vote with their husbands they simply double the vote without changing the result. This assumes that there are exactly the same number of married men on both sides of every question. Sir Gilbert Parker, who does not believe in woman suffrage in general, admits that it has had a good effect in Arizona, because it has strengthened the power of the settlers with homes and families as compared with the more irresponsible floating population, who are mostly bachelors.

All the evidence from the suffrage States shows that husbands and wives generally vote the same way, just as father and sons do. But it also shows that when some moral question is at stake the women follow their own consciences, which are less apt to be bound by party expediency than those of their men folk. This is illustrated, for instance, by the figures of the men's and women's vote in Illinois upon the liquor question, and by the men's and women's vote in Madison, Wis., on the question of a new high school building when the old one had become rickety and a fire-trap.

"I wish I could show the people at the East who are so exercised over woman suffrage just how it really works," writes former Chief Justice Fisher of Wyoming. "If the Republicans nominate a bad man and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment to scratch out the bad and substitute the good. It is just so with the Democrats. I have seen the effect of woman suffrage; and instead of promoting fraud and corruption, it tends much to purify elections and give better government."

In claiming that equal suffrage could not change the result unless wives voted against their husbands, Mrs. George also overlooks the fact that there are a great many single women and an enormous number of widows.

Certainly the vicious interests and the machine politicians would not work so hard to defeat equal suffrage if they believed that women's votes would make no change in the results. A. S. B.

SOCIALISM AGAIN

Mr. Conroy then harks back to Socialism. "That woman suffrage is essential to the success of Socialism is the claim of the most enlightened Socialists," he says. The most enlightened Socialists, like the most enlightened men of all other parties, believe in woman suffrage; but they do not claim that it will hasten the success of Socialism. Many Socialists confess that they do not want woman suffrage to come until Socialism comes, just because they believe that it would delay the coming of Socialism.

The Socialist Party admits women to membership on the same terms as men, but not nearly as many women as men have joined it. The proportion is said to be about one to ten. In every State in the Union the Socialist vote cast at the presidential election of 1912 showed an increase over that cast at the presidential election of 1908. Its average increase in the country at large was 112 per cent. But in every State where women have had the ballot long enough to compare presidential election with presidential election, the growth of the Socialist vote was below the average.

The general public does not know these things, but the Socialists know them. They are aware that in the United States not nearly as many women as men believe in Socialism. Hence there is a sharp division of opinion among the Socialists, the more consistent members of the party standing up for woman suffrage, while the opportunist Socialists want to keep it from coming until after they have won a nation-wide Socialist victory.

They recall that at the first election in Los Angeles at which women voted, the Socialist ticket was snowed under, and that all the non-Socialist papers attributed it to the women. The Governor of Montana, in a recent address in Boston, stated that the Socialists had controlled the elections in Butte before equal suffrage was granted, but that at the first election after women got the ballot, they were defeated; and he attributed this to the women's vote.

Mr. Conroy says, "Socialism is rampant in all woman

suffrage countries." Women are voting today in countries that we do not think of in connection with Socialism at all, from Iceland to Burmah.

Mr. Conroy says: "In the presidential election of 1912, the six suffrage States, with only 5.6 per cent. of the population of the country, furnished 17.7 per cent. of the vote for Debs." And Ohio, with only about 5 per cent. of the population, furnished about 10 per cent. of the vote for Debs; and Ohio defeated woman suffrage by a large majority. No equal suffrage State has ever elected so many Socialist legislators as Wisconsin, and Wisconsin defeated woman suffrage by a large majority.

It is impossible to show that woman suffrage hastens Socialism, and the Socialists themselves are distinctly of the opinion that it does not. A. S. B.

"ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE"

Mr. Conroy says: "Economic independence for women is a phase of the suffrage question that ought to interest the working man, for it is the theory that all women, married and single, should engage in gainful occupations." And he draws a lurid picture of what would happen if all women over twenty years of age were "compelled to go out and look for jobs, in accordance with the suffragist theory."

This is about as accurate as it would be to say that the anti-suffragists believe all women should be imprisoned in zenanas, because they declare that "a woman's place is at home." Some anti-suffragists do believe in shutting women up in zenanas; indeed, everyone who believes in shutting women up in zenanas is presumably an anti-suffragist; but it would be a gross caricature to represent this as the general opinion of the anti-s.

There are two conclusive answers to this particular misrepresentation of Mr. Conroy's. First, let any man look around among the married women of his acquaintance who believe in suffrage, and see how many of them are working for wages, unless the circumstances of the family require it. He will find very few. Then let him look into the United States Census, and he will find that the proportion of women engaged in gainful occupations in the suffrage States is smaller than in the country at large.

Mr. Conroy is mixing up a political question with an economic one. Whether it is proper for a woman to vote is one question. Whether it is desirable for the mother of a young family to have to go out and earn a living for them is quite another. A. S. B.

VARYING IDEALS

There are three distinct theories on this much-discussed question of economic independence. There is the old anti-suffrage theory that the husband ought to have the sole control of all his wife's property and earnings. This prevailed almost everywhere till the equal rights movement came along to change it. The change was stubbornly fought, and the old doctrine is still upheld by some opponents of equal suffrage, as for instance by Mr. Conway Whittle Sams, in his book, "Shall Women Vote?" published in 1913.

Most suffragists believe that in an ideal state of society everybody would be married, and all husbands would be able and willing to be the bread winners for the family. But they realize that this world at present is very far from the ideal. The United States Census shows that there are more than eight million women and girls now engaged in gainful occupations—most of them from dire necessity. Suffragists hold that these eight million women and girls are eight million arguments why women should have a vote in regard to the conditions under which they must work.

Most suffragists believe, also, that if a married woman does not neglect her children, the law should not arbitrarily forbid her to do any kind of honest work which she may choose to undertake. As Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale says, in "What Women Want" (page 173):

"Provided the child is safeguarded, it is for the individual woman to decide whether she shall work inside the home or out. The great majority will choose the former."

Finally there are some suffragists—comparatively few in number—who believe that in an ideal state of society every married woman as well as every married man would engage in some gainful occupation. They realize that this is not feasible under present industrial conditions, but they think that the work could be so rearranged as to make it possible. Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Dennett are enthusiastic advocates of this idea.

Most suffragists look upon their views as extreme and impracticable. Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop and other prominent suffragists have called attention to the evils that too often follow when the mother is forced to be a bread-winner, under present industrial conditions.

But the opponents of equal rights habitually mis-

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SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

NEW JERSEY

The 21st annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Elizabeth Jan. 21 and 22. The notices of the convention sent to the presidents of the different bodies affiliated with the State Association announce the coming gathering as "the most important convention in the history of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association," and urge every league and suffrage committee in the State to send its full complement of delegates to it.

The motto of the convention dinner, which is to be served Friday evening at the Carteret Arms, is to be "Lest We Forget." Friday evening, when the public is invited to attend the meeting the topic for discussion is "The Lesson of the Campaign and Election Day," while for an open conference for the convention members to be held at 2 p. m., Friday, it will be "How to Reach All the Women of New Jersey." Saturday's topic will be "Methods of Raising Money" and "Publicity."

An opportunity will be given Friday morning for questions in regard to the working of the new constitution and by-laws adopted at the special meeting of the association, Dec. 10, and on Saturday, the matter of the federal amendment will be taken up. Election of officers will take place Saturday morning, and the reports of officers and committees are divided between the morning and afternoon sessions for Friday.

ILLINOIS

At the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association on Jan. 5, was held the second annual meeting of the chairmen of the Ward Civic Leagues of Chicago. There are thirty-five wards in Chicago. "We were able to report at our State Convention at Peoria in October that there was an organization with officers in every one of these wards," writes Mrs. E. L. Stewart, organization chairman. "When one realizes that in some of these wards only a small per cent. of the women even understand the English language, and that in other wards nearly every known nationality on the face of the globe is represented, the magnitude of this task can be partially appreciated."

The Chicago Political Equality League is opening a parliamentary law class, which meets Friday mornings at 10:30 o'clock, under the direction of Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor and Mrs. Edward Butcher.

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Nellie M. Somerville, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Woman Suffrage Association, writes that the legislative work this year will be directed at obtaining an amendment making women eligible for trustees of all educational and charitable institutions, and for county and state superintendents of education. "We hope to get this passed," says Mrs. Somerville, "and will then make a campaign for it. Our State constitution is so explicit and ironclad that an amendment is necessary to open these trustee positions to women."

NEW YORK

The 63 assembly district organizations of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party met on Jan. 11 in their various districts. The borough conventions of the party will be held on Jan. 18. The Manhattan Borough meeting will be at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street; Brooklyn at Grant Hall, Washington Avenue, both at 8 p. m.; Bronx at 406 East 149th Street at 2:30 p. m.; Queens at Masonic Temple, Union Avenue, Jamaica, at 3 p. m., and Richmond at 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, at 8 p. m. These will elect Borough officers and consider officers for the City Committee.

The City Committee will elect officers at the headquarters of the City Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Jan. 5, the polls being open from 2 to 5, and the big City Convention will take place in the Friends' Meeting House, 221 East Fifteenth Street, at 8 p. m., Monday, Jan. 31. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the speaker.

Different organizations which have been amalgamated with the State Woman Suffrage Party will also have meetings. The Equal Franchise League met in its new rooms on the twentieth floor of 303 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 10.

Mrs. F. H. Bethell, of Scarsdale, held a miniature suffrage convention in her garage, Jan. 12. This convention was one of the first moves in the new party campaign. It gave Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the new chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, an opportunity to get acquainted with the Westchester and Rockland County leaders.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Raymond Brown were the principal speakers of the day. Women from Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown—from both sides of the Hudson River—met in the garage for their convention meeting and had lunch served later.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The Ways and Means committee of the Mitchell league have perfected a plan whereby each of the members is to entertain four non-members and collect 25 cents from each, thus being able to turn in a dollar for each member. A committee will be sent to the different townships and there organize a club. They are planning to give suffrage teas during the week of the Travelling Men's Convention. The league has pledged \$100 for the county and \$25 from the local club for State work, and sells suffrage napkins and pencils to the various aid societies and clubs in the county.

Little Amanda Weller, granddaughter of Mrs. Myra Pepper Weller, who is five years old, is believed to be the youngest suffragist in the State. She attends the meetings of the Mitchell league and is much interested.

The suffragists of Butte County will begin their campaign by holding a mass convention in Fruitdale, Jan. 22.

The local arrangements will be in charge of Mrs. Mabel Blackwell of Fruitdale, and the

program will be arranged by the County Chairman, Mrs. Nina D. Pettigrew of Bellefourche.

In the last campaign, out of a total of 51 votes cast on the amendment, the men of Fruitdale gave a majority of 45 in favor of suffrage.

OHIO

East Cleveland suffragists are making an effort to have woman suffrage included, or submitted as a separate proposal, by the City Charter Commission. A public hearing has been asked for. Many good lawyers are of the opinion that the home rule amendment, adopted in 1912 along with 34 other amendments to the State Constitution, gives municipalities power to grant local suffrage. The city solicitor of Toledo has given this as his opinion, and Mr. Arthur Young, assistant law director of Cleveland under Mayor Baker's administration, takes the same position. There are numerous cases under the home rule provision of the constitution which seem to sustain this position absolutely. The Attorney General of the State declined to give an opinion, but referred the Charter Commission to the law director of East Cleveland. Miss Florence E. Allen will argue the case for the East Cleveland Party from the constitutional standpoint.

The first issue of the Headquarters News Bulletin, to be published the first and the fifteenth of each month by the Ohio W. S. A. made its appearance Jan. 1. News letters or bulletins of other State Associations are cordially invited to exchange.

Miss Lutie Stearns of Milwaukee will be the principal speaker at the combined State and district conference to be held in Dayton, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Josephine Kerr of Washington Court House has accepted the chairmanship of the 7th Congressional District. This district has nine counties, a larger number than any other in the State. It is represented in Congress by Hon. S. D. Fess, a staunch suffragist at home and in Washington.

Hon. Louis F. Post, assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Labor, will be the speaker at the annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, Jan. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. James D. Winsor of Haverford was re-elected leader of the Woman Suffrage Party in Lower Merion township at a convention of the party held in the auditorium of the Ardmore Young Men's Christian Association Jan. 5.

Mrs. Lewis S. Smith, chairman of the Chester County Woman Suffrage Party, delivered an address on the significance of the suffrage vote at the last election.

Other officials elected were: vice-leader, Mrs. J. Edward Spurr of Haverford; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Lafore of Wynnewood; recording secretary, Miss Ellen Winsor.

DELAWARE

Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, honorary president of the State Equal Suffrage Association, entertained the State Executive Board at luncheon after its regular business session at her home in Newport Dec. 31. Miss Anna O. Churchman and Miss Rebecca Churchman, sisters of Mrs. Cranston, were also present.

At the business session, impressions of the national convention were given by Miss Mary R. de Vou, alternate to the President. It was voted that the Delaware E. S. A. subscribe \$100 to Dr. Shaw's \$30,000 annuity. Several revisions in the constitution were suggested to bring it up to present-day needs.

GEORGIA

Under the auspices of the Chatham County Equal Suffrage Party, the wage-earning women of the City of Savannah held their first mass meeting in Liberty Theatre January 14. The object of this assemblage was to organize the wage-earning women and girls of Savannah into a common body, thereby making it possible to better their conditions.

A number of prominent speakers were expected to be present, among them Mayor Pierpont and other city officials. The meeting is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. A. L. Campbelle, an ardent suffrage worker.

KENTUCKY

Women have been made eligible to membership in the Kentucky Fish and Game Protective Association by action of the members, who amended the constitution to that effect, last week. The amendment was offered by Thomas J. Batman, who said women were as deeply interested as men in the protection of fish and game and that many whom he knew desired to become members.

MICHIGAN

A conference of the State president, Mrs. O. H. Clark, and members of the executive board with the chairmen of the Congressional districts of the State will be held Jan. 18, to outline the work of the State Association during the current year. It is planned to make every line of work in each section of the State uniform, that the greatest unity and effectiveness may result. The conference will also serve as a school of methods, and the needs of the various districts will be presented and discussed.

It is planned to hold these conferences from time to time to insure increased unity in the work throughout the State.

Detroit suffragists had an opportunity at a meeting Jan. 11, at the Statler Hotel, to hear of the national convention and of the prospects of the 1916 State and Congressional campaigns.

The reports were given by Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh and Mrs. George T. Hendrie, delegates to the convention. Mrs. Ethel Ridgley Vorce of Cleveland, Ohio, spoke on the work in the 1915 campaign States.

Susan B. Anthony Day, Feb. 15, is to be celebrated in every ward of the city of Detroit and in all suburban centers.

The Michigan Equal Suffrage

Association has two splendid schemes of finance which are working out most advantageously. The one is the apportionment plan, which makes an assessment of ten cents for each tax-paying woman, and the other is a plan of a "committee of one hundred" through which men are given an opportunity of co-operating in the financing of the suffrage work.

The apportionment plan has been in operation now for nearly a year, and at the State convention held in Saginaw reports were given which showed the excellence of the plan. The project, which was proposed by the State president, Mrs. O. H. Clark, provides that each county association shall be assessed ten cents for each of its tax-paying women. Many of the counties have much more than paid their assessment according to this plan. In other counties it has been a bit more difficult. However, an effort is being made this year to make the work even more thorough than ever before.

When it is known that Michigan has 100,302 tax-paying women the possibilities of the plan are apparent.

By means of the "committee of one hundred" plan, it is proposed to secure one hundred men in Michigan, each of whom will pledge \$5 a month to suffrage work. Mark McKee of Detroit was the first man to complete his group of ten men who make this pledge.

MARYLAND

All of the five suffrage leagues in the State are united in urging and working for the passage of the State-wide Woman Suffrage amendment, which has been presented to the General Assembly of 1916.

When the Legislature convened on Jan. 5, a deputation of suffragists visited the State House, headed by a large suffrage banner and carrying suffrage boutonnieres for every Congressman and a large bouquet for Senator Ogden, who met the deputation on the steps of the House. The State-wide amendment will be presented, and Mrs. Robert Moss, who is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, was delegated to interview Senators and legislators concerning a speedy introduction of the measure.

TENNESSEE

The Nashville Equal Suffrage League has announced the candidacy of Mrs. Bettie M. Donaldson for the City Board of Education. It has been customary in the past for the mayor to appoint the several members of the board, but the women have established a new precedent in presenting their representative.

The Nashville League held a card party at the Hotel Hermitage, Jan. 7, which was largely attended.

INDIANA

Mrs. Henry B. Wiesner is the new president of the Marion League. Mrs. Wiesner has recently come to Marion from the east where she was actively engaged in suffrage work. She is very desirous of becoming familiar with suffrage conditions in Indiana. The league held a meeting Jan. 3 to outline a campaign of work.

VARYING IDEALS

(Continued from page 20.)

represent the opinions even of the extremists among the suffragists. Thus Mr. Conroy gives a garbled quotation from Mrs. Gilman, conveying the impression that she would have the care of children turned over wholly to outsiders. On the contrary, Mrs. Gilman says that under her theories (which include a great shortening of the present hours of labor), children could be with their mothers during eight of their waking hours every day.

Mrs. A. J. George, in a letter published in the Daily Ledger of Quincy, Mass., on May 8, 1915, wrote: "Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman says there is no such thing as mother love." Mrs. Gilman says, in "Woman and Economics" (page 196): "Maternal love is an enormous force." Over and over again she lays stress upon mother love.

A. S. B.

AS TO "BONDWOMEN"

Mr. Conroy describes "Bondwomen" as "a pamphlet attacking marriage and characterizing wifehood as a species of slavery." The pamphlet attacks not marriage, but the financial dependence of the wife in marriage, which, with a selfish or thoughtless husband, sometimes does make a wife's lot very much like slavery. "Bondwomen" does not propose to abolish marriage nor to exempt the father from responsibility for the children's support; but it argues that it is well for a mother to be able to maintain herself and her children, because then she cannot be tyrannized over. Everybody who has read "Bondwomen" knows that it contains nothing immoral. Here again, by quoting a few words out of their connection, Mr. Conroy adroitly conveys a wholly misleading impression.

Mr. Conroy says that "feminists" want to have children brought up in "State institutions." In a long and wide acquaintance among suffragists, I have never known one who desired this. And it is worthy of note that all the suffrage States have passed mothers' pension laws for the express purpose of enabling mothers to keep their children at home with them; while many of the non-suffrage States have neglected to do so.

A. S. B.

HARD ON THE ANTIS

Mr. Conroy reproaches suffragists for saying that women who do not want to vote can stay at home. He says: "Those who have the ballot and fail to use it are not good citizens." This is true, but it is severe upon the antis. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 23, 1909:

"With rare exceptions, the ladies who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage do not use the school ballot. With what consistency, then, can they object to full suffrage on the ground that it would impose upon them 'an added duty'? Every year, by actions which speak louder than words, they declare their conviction that the right to vote carries with it no duty or obligation whatever."

At the recent hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, stated that her organization believed in school suffrage for women, and always had believed in it. Yet it has never made any effort to get its members to fulfill their duty in this respect.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND OFFICES

Mr. Conroy says: "The enfranchisement of women means political organization for women." We already have Women's Republican Clubs, Women's Democratic Clubs, Women's Progressive Clubs, and the leaders of all parties encourage them. No man is obliged to join a political club; and few men give as much time to working for their parties as thousands of women have to give to working for the ballot, so long as it is withheld from them. Its granting will mean an immense saving of women's time.

Mr. Conroy says: "It means women candidates for any and every office." The testimony from the suffrage States is practically unanimous that few women are office seekers. During the recent suffrage campaign in Massachusetts, Mr. Frank Foxcroft, a prominent opponent of equal rights, compiled a list of the women holding high office in the enfranchised States and pointed to their fewness as a proof that equal suffrage was a failure!

A. S. B.

"THE HANDSOME CANDIDATE"

Mr. Conroy says: "It means pretty young girls buttonholing strange men on the streets on election day in behalf of the 'handsome' candidate." There is no such instance on record. The most conspicuous case when women of all ages united to elect a candidate was when all the political party machines in Denver had

slated Judge Ben B. Lindsey for defeat. The famous little Judge of the Juvenile Court is no beauty. The women acted upon the principle, "Handsome is that handsome does."

UNFAIR BLOWS

Mr. Conroy says: "It means politicians who can strike men in the most unfair way, but whom men must not strike in return." There is no mean or unfair blow that some men opposed to equal suffrage have not shown themselves willing to strike at the women who advocate it. Mr. Conroy's pretense that Mrs. Hale favors unmarried motherhood is a case in point. From the very beginning of this movement, its advocates have been assailed with the foulest slanders. But, as this happens to everyone who stirs up the antagonism of the powers of darkness, both the women and the men who are thus unjustly attacked can console themselves with the text, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely."

A. S. B.

OUR MAP NO FRAUD

Mr. Conroy says that the suffrage States contain only a minority of the country's population. Massachusetts contains only a minority of the country's population; but the people who live in Massachusetts know more about Massachusetts affairs than those who live in the rest of the United States. The nine per cent. of this country's population who live in suffrage States—fifteen per cent., counting Illinois—know more about the workings of woman suffrage than those who live elsewhere; and they are almost unanimous in saying that it works well.

The suffrage map makes no assertions in regard to population, so it is absurd to call this map "a fraud" because the East is more thickly settled than the West.

A. S. B.

COMING OR GOING?

Mr. Conroy says: "Woman suffrage is going, not coming." Today there are twelve States where women can vote for President. At the last presidential election there were only six. When the number of suffrage States has doubled in less than four years it is idle to say that suffrage is going, not coming.

The vote in the separate States tells the same story of advance.

In Kansas, the first time a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was submitted to the voters, it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington it was defeated the first time by 19,386; the second time by 9,882, and the third time it carried by 22,623.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has already voted to resubmit it.

In Nebraska the first time it was spowed under by almost three to one. In 1914 it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

Massachusetts is the eighth State to show an improvement. In the referendum of 1895 the men's vote was 86,970 to 186,976—much more than two to one against suffrage. In 1915 it was 162,615 to 295,702—much less than two to one against. Moreover, in 1895 the proposition was for municipal woman suffrage only, while in 1915 it covered the right to vote for all State and national officers.

THE TWO EXCEPTIONS

The only exceptions to this generally improving vote have been Ohio and Michigan. In both of these cases the difference was amply accounted for by local circumstances. As the opponents of equal rights are working these two examples very hard in the futile effort to show that suffrage is losing ground, it may be worth while to review the circumstances.

In Ohio the suffrage amendment was submitted in 1912 at a special election. The vote stood 249,420 to 336,875. In 1914 it was submitted at a general election. The vote stood 335,390 to 518,295. The first time suffrage got 42 1-2 per cent. of the total vote cast upon the question. The second time, it got 39 1/2 per cent. The vote that comes out when there are only constitutional amendments to be voted upon is somewhat more thoughtful than the vote that comes out to elect candidates to office. This is quite enough to account for the three per cent. of difference in the suffrage vote.

When the amendment was submitted in Michigan in 1912 the liquor interests thought it had no chance of passing, and made no organized fight against it until

just before election, when they became alarmed and started in; but then it was too late. In 1913 the liquor interests were thoroughly frightened, and they put up the fight of their lives and spent money like water. They fought under all sorts of disguises. In the dry counties their emissaries assured the people that most women would vote for liquor, while in the wet counties they declared that the women would make Michigan "as dry as a bone." It was in this campaign that the secretary of the Macomb County Liquor Dealers' Association wrote to a number of country editors, offering to pay them for publishing the appeal of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association as an advertisement.

The actual vote cast against woman suffrage was only about 16,000 larger the second time than the first; but, owing to inclement weather and other circumstances, the rural vote, which is the main support of equal suffrage in Michigan, largely failed to come out. In 25 out of 28 counties the vote was unprecedentedly light. In addition, many votes were undoubtedly turned the wrong way by the liquor interests' campaign of misrepresentation, with the result that there was a great falling off in the affirmative vote.

Commenting on the outcome, the Kalamazoo Gazette said: "Last fall liquor dealers vigorously denied any connection with the fight against the women. This spring they almost openly boasted of it. There is no doubt but that thousands of dollars were sent into the State by outside liquor organizations." According to the Gazette, this was the main cause of the changed result.

The Detroit Journal said: "The fight was made throughout the State by liquor interests. They made an intense and thorough campaign."

The Detroit Times said: "The saloons didn't want it, because in suffrage for women government by the saloons would be threatened." It adds that there was "plenty of money from the sale of beer and whiskey to finance opposition."

The Lansing Journal said: "With unlimited means at their command, the liquor interests flooded Michigan with misleading literature."

The Port Huron Times-Herald said: "There is no denying that the liquor interests took a prominent part in the defeat of suffrage. . . . They worked openly against it and contributed largely to its defeat."

The Bay City Tribune said: "The liquor interests of the State were solidly arrayed against them (the women). Unquestionably their influence, more than anything else, caused the defeat of the amendment. In every county in the State they were out strongly against it."

The State Journal said: "For the liquor interests it (the defeat of suffrage) was an expensive victory. In time they will pay back ten times over what they have won. Their open and unabashed stand has driven home as nothing else could the fact that they have their hand on the affairs of the State; and that is a dangerous thing for any interest or coalition of interests which lives from year to year by the indulgence of the public to prove."

Even if Mr. Conroy declines to accept the verdict of the Michigan papers as to the cause of the increased majority against suffrage, the fact remains that there are now ten States where woman suffrage has been submitted to the voters more than once, and in eight of the ten the latest vote was more favorable than the one before it.

A. S. B.

WOMEN GOOD JURORS

Mr. Conroy says: "The vote for women means women on juries." In some of the suffrage States women are liable to jury duty, in others they are not; but in every State where they serve they have been found to make excellent jurors.

Gov. Marion E. Hay of Washington, in answer to a petition that he recommend the Legislature to exclude women from jury duty, wrote that women had lately served on a jury for the first time since equal suffrage was granted. He added: "The trial judge of the case praised their services highly, and urged that women jurors be generally called upon." (Woman's Journal, Jan. 7, 1911).

J. B. Bridges, president of the State Bar Association of Washington, an opponent of equal suffrage, wrote to Mrs. Frank B. Patterson of the College Equal Suffrage League of California:

"Women have been upon the jury in Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham, Everett and other communities. While I have never agreed with you on the woman suffrage question, yet I must be fair enough to say that the women of Washington are patriotic and honest in performing duties devolving upon them, and they do not shirk their jury duties any more than the men do. I know that in Tacoma particularly the women have been acting as jurors on some very important cases, and from what I can learn their services have been altogether satisfactory. The argument that women are not entitled to the ballot because they are undesirable as jurors, or are unwilling to act, is no argument at all." (Woman's Journal, Oct. 21, 1911).

SAYS ISSUE NOT ON STATE RIGHTS

Senator Sheppard Avers Suffrage and Prohibition Amendments Do Not Involve Question

In an address on "Christian Citizenship" in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, Jan. 9, U. S. Senator Sheppard of Texas said:

"Nothing, in my opinion, could be more inaccurate than the contention that the prohibition and suffrage amendments to the Federal Constitution involve a violation of State's rights. The States reserved to themselves the right to amend the Constitution by a vote of three-fourths of their number. The prohibition and suffrage amendments merely enable the States to exercise their right."

KAAHUMANU

By Estelle Baker.

Who was she?

The wife of a king, Kamehameha the First.

Kaahumanu means "The Feather Mantle" and Kamehameha "The Lonely One."

The wife of the Hawaiian serf was not good enough to eat in the same room with her husband. To attempt to do so was death. Never, on pain of death, might she taste the delicious coconut, banana, turtle, pork or choice fish.

But no more could Kaahumanu. Often Kaahumanu plead: "O Lonely One, it is a woman's right to eat of all that men eat; the Tabu is unjust."

And Kamehameha had always replied: "Tis the law of the Priests."

"Then strike the Priests down!" cried this militant, once.

At that the Lonely One had become angry. "You talk like a woman; don't you know I couldn't hold my job a week without their help?"

But Kaahumanu was young and good looking, while the Lonely One was old and would soon be in his lonely grave. So she whetted the only tools sex slaves have—patience and allurements. He listened to her methods for punishing his enemies; he heeded her advice in battles—as well as that of the Priests; he liked the lei she twined for his neck; he rested better in her soft arms than in those of any other wife. One day he said: "I shall die and Liholiho, my son, will be king when I am gone. But Liholiho is brainless and wild; you, Feather Mantle, shall reign equally with him; you shall be Kuhina nui and if he shall guzzle away too much, all power shall be vested in you alone."

Kamehameha kept his word. As soon as he was dead and his bones tied up, Kaahumanu went out to speak to Liholiho.

"We are equal in authority," she said. "Henceforth we will disregard the Tabu; we women will eat at the same table with you men, where there is abundance of food. You and I have only to agree to this."

"Oh, I don't know why I should change our customs," replied Liholiho; "what was good enough for my father is good enough for me, and if you were a womanly woman you would feel the same."

"And how would you feel, Liholiho," said Kaahumanu, "if you

TEACHERS MOURN DEATH OF LEADER

Chicago Joins in Tribute to Catherine Goggin's Devoted Work for Schools

There is deep regret for the death of Miss Catherine Goggin of Chicago. She was not in very good health, and was out for one of the evening walks of which she was fond, when she was overtaken by a Marshall Field delivery truck, dragged under the wheels, and killed instantly.

Miss Goggin taught for many years in the primary schools of Chicago, and then was put on the retired list. She first came into public notice about eighteen years ago, as Miss Margaret Haley's associate in the famous and successful fight of the teachers to make the great tax-dodging corporations pay up their taxes. The teachers were led to undertake the fight by the school board's announcement that there was not money enough to pay them their salaries. After this wrong was, thanks to their insistence, partly righted, great was their righteous indignation to find that the teachers were still not to benefit by receiving their just share of this money, while the police, who had votes, were quite unexpectedly enriched.

The Chicago teachers meanwhile formed their celebrated federation, affiliated themselves with the Chicago Federation of Labor, and from then on have been one of the great forces of the city, not only in fighting for better payment for teachers, and higher standards of teaching and of sanitation in the schools, but for suffrage, justice to women and justice to the workers.

It was the Chicago Federation of Teachers, headed by Margaret Haley and Catherine Goggin, who made famous the "Children's Mile," the square mile of land is the heart of the city, reserved originally for school revenue, which had been chipped at by one "business men's" school board after another, till finally some of the little that was left of it was leased at an inadequate rental to the Chicago Tribune, without proper safeguards as to renewal of lease. This group of women, of whom Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman is the present president, have been among the most loyal supporters of the educational policies of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

should have to see me eating the creamy coconut, tender turtle and shark; savory pork, honey-sweet banana and fat fish, while you might not have one mouthful of any of them?"

"That is different; we men have to go to war!" answered Liholiho.

"And we women have to bear the warriors," returned Kaahumanu.

"You make me tired!" exclaimed Liholiho. "I'm going to hiamoe" (sleep).

"Very well, then I'll rule alone; all the Alii about your father's dying bed heard the Lonely One say that I, only, should reign if you showed too much love for awa," and Kaahumanu turned away; but Liholiho called out to her that he would talk it over with her in the morning.

When morning came no Liholiho could be found.

Kaahumanu sent messengers everywhere; finally it was reported to her that Liholiho had embarked

CONFIDENCE IN US

The people who advertise in the Woman's Journal believe they are doing worth-while advertising. Those who have been in the paper for some time believe this because they have had results; those who have entered our pages more recently believe it because we told them WE believe it and they have confidence in us.

To make and keep this belief firmly based on fact, we earnestly urge our subscribers to do their part: We ask them to remember the Journal advertisers.

CALIFORNIA WORKS TO SAVE BABIES

Campaign to Prevent Blindness in Infants by Providing Proper Care at Birth

The California State Board of Health is engaged in a State-wide campaign for the prevention of blindness in infants by the distribution of a prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum. In this campaign, which was begun last August, when a new law passed by the last Legislature went into effect, there already have been distributed 10,000 outfits of the prophylactic, each outfit containing sufficient for use in two accouchements, or births.

Every physician in the State has received an outfit free. The law provides that these shall be given, and used in every case of birth, so that blindness may not be caused to the new-born infant through infection reaching the tender structures of the little one's eyes, destroying the sight.

Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, declares, according to the Sacramento Bee, that by using the prophylactic provided free by the State, the physicians of California would reduce the blindness in infants to almost nothing.

in a double canoe with comrades, women and awa, for several days' debauch. Kaahumanu dispatched a swifter boat with strong, sober men to bring him back by force.

On his return, Kaahumanu gave a public feast, at which she directed him to break the Tabu. He obeyed by leaving the men's table and seating himself at the women's table; several Alii followed him and all ate together of the same food.

Next, Kaahumanu ordered all the idols and temples destroyed. The Priests waged a fierce battle against her; but she won out; and won out alone, for the first missionary had not yet set foot on Hawaiian lava.

This is the true story of Women's Rights in Hawaii nei; if you don't believe it, ask Delegate Kalaniana'ole.

*Of this historical fact the historian Jarves says:

"Hawaii presented to the world the strange spectacle of a nation without a religion."

The first missionaries landed some five months later.

BIND THEIR FEET

"Every man in the world desires to be a hero; every woman in the world desires to be the wife of a hero. In China, thanks to foot-binding, these desires are realized. To my footbound wife, confined for life to her house except when I bear her in my arms to her palanquin, my stride is heroic, my voice is that of a roaring lion, my wisdom is of the sages. To her I am the world; I am life itself. How is it possible for Americans and Europeans to seem great men in the eyes of their big, fine, active wives? How are you able to play the superior part proper to the head of a civilized household?"

"I surmise that you realize your predicament and are taking active measures to strengthen your position against further weakening. As

a representative of a much riper civilization (China), I may assure you with authority that you are on the right track. I cannot give similarly unqualified approval to the means you employ. You deny woman the ballot, handicap her in professional life, discriminate against her in industry, belittle her intellectual achievements, or, if these are too palpably solid, you cry down the value of her personality. So far, good. But the dangerous barbaric spirit of independence among women cannot be held in check merely by throwing barriers across one and another avenue of expression. What you need for the civilizing of women is a simple and radical strategy. Bind their feet."—Suh-Ho in The New Republic, December 18th.

HELP ASKED FOR ARMENIAN WOMEN

Refugees Starving in Neighboring Countries—Mrs. Papazian to Give Readings

The suffering caused by the war has fallen with especial heaviness upon the Armenians. The men have been slaughtered by hundreds of thousands, in most cases without even a chance to defend themselves; and most of the women have been carried off to a fate worse than death. The refugees who have escaped into Russia, Greece and Egypt are starving. As these survivors are mainly women and children, their case should appeal with especial force to readers of the Woman's Journal. Send a contribution large or small to the treasurer of the relief fund, Mr. Henry D. Forbes, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, specifying that it is for the Armenians.

If you wish to unite pleasure with philanthropy, arrange to have Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian give a reading of Armenian poetry for the benefit of the relief fund, which she has generously offered to do for her expenses only. Mrs. Papazian reads delightfully. She is an American, though she bears an Armenian name by marriage. She is a woman of varied accomplishments, lecturer, playwright and play "coach." She has been head worker of a settlement in Montreal, a leader in the recreation centres of Boston, and assistant editor of an Armenian magazine. Last but not least, she did most effective service in the recent suffrage campaign in New York. Mrs. Catt says that she heard nothing but praise of Mrs. Papazian's work on all sides, never a single criticism. At present she is Neighborhood Secretary of the Civic Service House at 112 Salem street, Boston, where she may be addressed.

She has lectures also upon "Suffrage and the Woman's Cause," "Are the Social Teachings of Jesus Practicable?" "The Settlement Idea," "The Community Theatre," "Henry George and the Single Tax," and a long list of literary subjects. She also gives readings from Tolstoy, Goethe, Rostand, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Percy Mackaye, etc., and from her own plays. Mrs. Charles G. Ames says of her reading of Jeanne d'Arc: "Her audience forgot her and forgot themselves, and were moved most powerfully by an emotion too deep for expression."

Political enfranchisement would go far to quicken women's sense of social and public responsibility, and it would put into their hands a mighty instrument for making their interest in reform effective.—Rev. Charles G. Ames.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association moved from the Chauncy Building, Copley sq., into new headquarters at 167 Tremont st., near Mason st., last week. The whole second floor of the building has been taken, including a large room overlooking Boston Common where luncheon and afternoon tea will be served. The Massachusetts Association will keep its present headquarters, 585 Boylston st., adding the old Boston office.

WOMEN

WHO WOULD

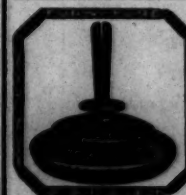
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CHICAGO BROKE VOTING RECORDS

With Women Balloting Largest Percentage of Registration Was Polled of Last Twenty Years

Chicago, with women registering and voting, polled last year the largest percentage of its registered vote at a city election that it has polled in the last twenty years, according to a report of the Board of Election Commissioners for 1915. Eighty eight per cent. of all voters registered went to the polls at the mayoralty election last year, whereas at the preceding mayoralty election in 1911, when women could not vote, 87 per cent. voted; in 1907, 86%; in 1903, 84%; and in 1899, 85%.

Still more significant is the fact that the report shows that 79% of the possible registered vote was registered, while at the mayoralty election of 1911, when women could not vote, only 76% was registered, and in 1907, 77%. Of the 977,052 men and women possible voters last year, 775,779 were registered and 684,681 went to the polls.

With anti-suffragists, indifferent, careless and inexperienced women and busy mothers included in the number eligible to vote, it is indicative that women not only did not bring the percentage down but actually raised it.

In the face of these figures in the second largest city in the country, it is idle to say that women would not use or do not want the vote.

PARTY'S LEADERS SPEAK FOR CAUSE

Four Prominent Democrats Give Strong Endorsement at Woman's Democratic Convention

Four prominent Democrats, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Thomas J. Welsh, Senator James D. Phelan of California, and Conrad H. Syme, corporation counsel for the District of Columbia, spoke for equal suffrage at the fourth annual convention of the Woman's National Democratic League in Washington last week. Senator Phelan, however, confined his remarks to a defense of the State Rights method of securing votes for women.

Speaker Clark told the Democratic women: "I never object to any one taking a part in politics, for politics is business. I am convinced there is not enough politics in the United States. I am glad to see that women are coming into their own."

Mr. Syme said: "Women are coming into their own because women have a right to it."

Mrs. Marie Keough, statistician of the sanitary district of Chicago, president of the County Democracy of Chicago and vice president of the Illinois branch of the Democratic League, spoke in favor of the establishment of a Wilson home guard, a band of women organized to aid in the reelection of President Wilson as a guaranty of continued peace and the consequent protection of the home.

Viola Kautman writes the Woman's Journal that "every time a test was made of suffrage sentiment at the convention, the clapping showed a sentiment of at least 10 to 1 in favor. When a Maryland woman said that 'some of us,' meaning Maryland wo-

MARRIED TEACHER MAY KEEP PLACE

Supreme Court Sets Aside Rule Discharging District of Columbia Wife as Unjust

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia gave a decision Jan. 6 that Washington school teachers may marry and still retain their positions. The decision was in the case of Mrs. Gladys Aline Strong Hallman, who was granted a writ of mandamus compelling the board of education to reinstate her as a teacher. She was forced to vacate her position following her marriage June 15, 1915, by rule "45," which automatically discharged a woman teacher when she married. The court set aside the rule as unfair and discriminatory.

The Committee on Elementary

GRAIN GROWERS ENDORSE CAUSE

Representatives of Over 50,000 Farmers of Middle West Pass Resolutions Favoring Suffrage

Six thousand farmers, representing 50,000 members of the Equity grain growers of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota, recently assembled in the auditorium at St. Paul, Minn., passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we favor and support the principle of equal suffrage and urge the necessity of granting the vote to women. We recommend that at all future conventions a portion of the program be devoted to the interests of women and that all important committees shall have a proportionate representation of women in their membership.

ASK CONTINUATION OF CHILD LABOR

Cotton Mill Representatives Request Congress to Let Children Work in South

Representatives of southern cotton mills, headed by former Gov. W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, before the House Labor Committee opposed the Keating-Owen bill to prevent interstate shipment of goods manufactured with aid of child labor. Mr. Kitchin, who is a brother of Majority Leader Kitchin, said the bill as composed was unconstitutional and unwise.

"We first ought to oppose this measure because we believe our people who have to work should be permitted to do so," he said. "We have many of this class, and the cotton mills afford them a good opportunity for earning a

FORD PEACE SHIP GOES ON RECORD

Poll of Delegates Shows 130-11 for Suffrage and Equality Among Men and Women

The suffrage poll of the Ford Peace Ship showed 132 to 11 in favor of votes for women. Women were 57 to 1. Men were 73 to 10. Alice Park in a letter to the Woman's Journal from Christian-sand, Norway, of Dec. 18 says: "The few negatives were most apologetic and explanatory. They asked if their names were to be made public and seemed relieved when told that only the final count was to be published. No such nervous fear was shown by those who said 'Yes.'"

"When the revised list of passengers was published, many names were joined with the word 'suffragist' to indicate much more than a passive acceptance of the principle of sex equality. It was rather a title indicating active work in the organized movement for votes for women.

"Never have I seen such perfect equality between men and women as on the Ford Peace Ship. In meetings, in platform privileges, formal debate and informal discussion, men and women meet as absolute equals. It might well be a western ship sailing along the Pacific Coast instead of a company gathered from suffrage and non-suffrage States, from walks of life including business, press and education."

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual stockholders' meeting of The Woman's Journal, called for Jan. 10, has been postponed to Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock, at 585 Boylston street, Boston.

Chicago Before and After

The last two mayoralty elections in Chicago show in striking manner the interest which women take in the ballot when they have it.

In 1911 men alone could vote. In 1915 both men and women could vote. These figures are taken from the annual report of the Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago:

Year	Population	Possible Registered Vote	Actual Registered Vote	Percentage Registered	Vote Cast	Percentage of Registered Vote Cast
1911	2,245,404	561,351	425,924	.76	370,352	.87
1915	2,442,632	977,052	775,779	.79	684,681	.88

With anti-suffragists, indifferent, careless and inexperienced women and busy mothers included in the number eligible to vote, it is significant that women not only did not bring the percentage down but actually raised it.

Schools of the Philadelphia Board of Education, last week, also recommended that the rule be suspended which makes married school principals ineligible for promotion, in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Pendleberry, principal of the Clymer School of Practice, who would otherwise be eligible for a more important position with a larger salary.

NATIONAL IS TO SEEK NEW ROOMS

Heads for Departments Selected at Board Meeting—New Quarters Imperative

At the meeting of the Official Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York, last week, it was decided to move to larger headquarters in New York.

The work is being divided into departments under the leadership of the board, which makes larger quarters necessary. These departments will each be under the direct charge of one member of the board.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, is at the head of the campaign work, and Miss Hannah Patterson, corresponding secretary, at the head of the organization. Mrs. Frank M. Roesing, first vice-president, will supervise the work of the Congressional committee, whose offices in Washington are also being changed for larger ones this year, and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer, will, as before, have charge of the Finance committee. The publicity work will be directed by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, and the members of the board who shall look after the research work and the literature department have not yet been decided upon.

men, were changing their minds in favor of women's entering politics, the applause was tumultuous."

WOMEN USE VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

First Municipal Election Results Good and Bill Now Pending for Full Franchise

The first election at which South African women could use their municipal franchise took place on November 10th, and the women turned out well to show the country how glad they were of their privilege. Out of the four political parties many individual members among the Nationalists and the Unionists are strong adherents of the woman's cause. Two members of the Unionist party — Hon. Hugh Windham and Mr. Patrick Duncan — introduced their bill in February, 1914, granting women the franchise upon the same terms as men. This was defeated by one vote. Another similar bill is expected to be introduced shortly, and hopes for its passage are good, since General Botha, leader of the South African Party, i. e., the new Government, believes strongly in votes for women. The Labor Party has also put woman suffrage as a foremost plank in its platform. Its pledge of support says: "Woman suffrage is part of the fighting platform of the Labor Party and is included in our Constitution. Every candidate put forward by our Party is pledged to do his utmost, if elected, to carry out the principles embodied in the Party's Constitution and Platform."

Australia has taken a strong step to prevent gambling in food prices. The temptation to such gambling is made especially tempting by the war. The government has therefore bought up the whole wheat crop, paying the farmers the full price for it, and is now selling the grain itself.

good living. The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, and the South generally, are just as humane as any member of this committee."

All but one of the Congressmen who voted against the child labor bill in the last Congress also voted against the nationwide suffrage amendment.

LAST LAUGHS

Success has turned many a man's head—in fact, it's a long head that has no turning.—Boston Transcript.

"Gentlemen," remarked the professor, "the general function of the heads of several learned members of this class it to keep their neckties from slipping off."—Harvard Lampoon.

Colonel (of a very gallant Colonial regiment)—"Now, boys, here's the English general coming to inspect you. Keep steady, no spitting, and, for heaven's sake, don't call me Alf!"—Tatler.

A little boy only six years old was boasting that he worked in a blacksmith shop. "What do you do there?" he was asked. "Do you shoe horses?" "No, sir!" he answered promptly. "I shoo flies."—Our Dumb Animals.

The Lady: "Don't you think that Muscovite onslaught is awful?"

The Gentleman: "I've never tried it; can you show me the steps?" — Leland Stanford Chaparral.

Goldsmith: "Would you like any name or motto engraved on it, sir?"

Customer (who has chosen an engagement ring): "Ye-yes-um, —Augustus to Irene." And— "a — look here, don't — ah — cut Irene very deep."—Punch.

"Yes, grandma, I am to be married during the bright and glad-some Yuletide."

"But, my dear," said grandma, earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride sweetly. "Seventeen gowns!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New Year's Resolutions for Suffragists.

Let us resolve to remember:

1. That we are working for suffrage because of our own convictions on the subject, and not as a personal favor to the chairman of some committee.

2. That no one else is ideally fitted to do the job assigned to us, so we might as well attend to it ourselves.

3. That no one else will suffer any less in doing it than we do; they may talk less about their suffering.

4. That, as some day we shall undoubtedly say: "Yes, I was one of the women who worked hard for suffrage," we might as well work hard.

5. That it is unnecessary to be either apologetic or antagonistic about the cause, but if we must be one or the other, the latter is preferable.

6. That the only way to get rest from suffrage work is to get suffrage.—Alice Duer Miller.